FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Ecuador's Roldos Views Upcoming Rio Bamba Summit A 1
Fund To Stabilize Coffee Prices Created A 1

ARGENTINA

Commerce Secretary Views Prospects for Trade With PRC B 1

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Submit Proposal To Postpone Elections C 1
Washington POST Reporter Arrested Over Article C 2
II Corps Issues Communique Against U.S. Ambassador C 2
Senator Says Military Violating Self-Determination C 3
Support for U.S. Stand C 4
MNRI Calls for Removal of U.S. Ambassador C 5
FSB Members Declare Hunger Strike Against Weissman C 5
Mineworkers Support Strike C 5
Labor, Political Groups Protest U.S. 'Intervention' C 6
President's Attempt To Convene Leaders Unsuccessful C 6
Cabinet Repudiates Assault on President Gueiler C 7
MIR Condemns Attack C 7
Assailant Indicted C 8
Lechin Oquendo Withdraws Presidential Candidacy C 8

BRAZIL

PETROBRAS Seeking Increased Oil Supply From Iran D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]
Opposition Leader Forecasts Armed Revolution D 1
PCB's Soares Interviewed by East Berlin Paper D 1
NUCLEBRAS Storage Site Threatens City's Water Supply D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Jun]
Joint Staff Chief Leaves on Visit to FRG D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]

CHILE

Cardinal Silva Says Pope To Decide 'Soon' on Beagle E 1
GDR Paper Carries Corvalan Article on Opposition Unity E 1
[East Berlin HORIZONT No 22/80]
Briefs: Oil Well Inaugurated; National Properties Ministry; E 6
Australian Deputy Visits

COLOMBIA

Panama's Torrijos Cites Need To Avoid Spread of Violence F 1
Withdrawal From Politics F 1
President Concerned About Nicaragua's Marxist Drift F 1
Turbay Says Terrorism Fought Through Social Works F 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Cites Needs of Oil-Producing Nations L 1
Departure For OPEC Meeting L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Views Independence, Economic Policy M 1
Havana Domestic Cites President M 1
Costa Rica's Carazo Discusses C.A. Situation on Stopover M 2
Groups Demand UN Intervene To End Salvadoran 'Genocide' M 2

PANAMA

Group Demonstrates at U.S. Embassy Over El Salvador N 1
Canal Commission Board of Directors Holds First Meeting N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Jun]
Analysis of Board Meeting [LA REPUBLICA 6 Jun] N 3
Columnist Criticizes Carter's Cuban Refugee Plan N 4
[LA REPUBLICA 6 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Leaves on 8-Day Europe Tour P 1
Objective of Visit P 1
Press Conference Held P 1
Foreign Minister Receives Honduran Official P 2
Commentary Calls Extreme Rightist Movement 'Failure' P 2
Free Costa Rica Movement Notes Communist Penetration P 2
South Korean Consul Scores DPRK Activities P 3
[LA NACION 2 Jun]

EL SALVADOR

Mediation Body Issues Bulletin on Honduran Talks P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Jun]
Paper Decries U.S. Aid to Government Junta P 4
[EL UNIVERSITARIO 9 Jun]
Columnist Sees Carter's Human Rights as 'Vile Propaganda' P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 5 Jun]
Support for Emergency Plan Urged by Vieytez P 6

GUATEMALA

Minister Alvarez Doubts Leftist Groups United P 7
Official Discusses Upcoming Foreign Ministers Meeting P 7
Four Ministers Leave Country on Official Business P 8
Ambassador to Dominican Republic 'Unexpectedly' Dismissed P 8

HONDURAS

Sandinist Investigation of Somozists Refused P 9
Two Thousand Nicaraguan Refugees To Become Residents P 9

NICARAGUA

Wheelock Denounces Formation of Journalists' Union [Havana International] P 9
BTA Interviews Planning Minister Ruiz P 10
Commander Carlos Nunez Comments on Literacy, Pluralism P 11
Humberto Ortega Addresses Rally Against Reaction P 13

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 225 Refugees Left Mariel 8 Jun Q 1
U.S. Legal Action Against Fort Chaffee Cubans Observed Q 1
Cubans in Peru Reportedly Protesting U.S. Visa Delays Q 1
U.S. Defense System Computer Failure Noted Q 2
U.S. Organizations' Solidarity With Cuba Declared Q 3
Commentator Views Increased Funds for Radio Broadcasting Q 4
Mora Says CIA Trying To Revive Cold War Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

Belaunde's AP Party Has Majority in Chamber of Deputies V 1

URUGUAY

Military Officers Discuss Political, Economic Issues V 1

ECUADOR'S ROLDOS VIEWS UPCOMING RIO BAMBA SUMMIT

PA081514 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos hopes that a historical event will take place in Rio Bamba on 11 September--a meeting of five constitutional presidents of the countries which are signatories of the Andean Pact. The preparations are underway and several chiefs of state have already accepted. Bolivia is virtually the only country in doubt.

If the plan materializes, in addition to the presidents of the Andean countries the Rio Bamba meeting will be attended by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and President Aristides Royo of Panama. President Roldos has announced that Suarez, Carazo and Royo have already agreed to participate in the Rio Bamba summit.

The invitations were extended with the idea of celebrating the 150th anniversary of the first constituent assembly held in Rio Bamba in 1930, a date with great significance in Ecuadorean history.

President Jaime Roldos expressed his certainty that Bolivia will overcome its problems and will provide the great satisfaction of having its president come to Rio Bamba in September.

President Roldos said that it is true that the present situation in Bolivia is reason for concern. He described as unacceptable the position taken by some sectors, for using extremism, as a reason for destroying a democratic process. There are extremists of one kind or another in all our countries, he said, and if this were used as a pretext for attacking democracy there would be no democratic rule in any of these countries.

FUND TO STABILIZE COFFEE PRICES CREATED

PA061437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The coffee-producing countries which form part of the so-called Bogota Group have decided to establish an international fund for the stabilization of coffee prices with headquarters in Panama City. Costa Rica is working very hard in this group and therefore Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Oritz, who is also the chairman of the Costa Rican Coffee Institute, will go to Panama shortly.

The official installation of the International Fund for the Stabilization of Coffee Prices will be held on 24 June in Panama City. Economy Minister Altmann Ortiz announced that the fund will be able to negotiate with the New York and London markets.

The fund will begin operations with a capital of $250 million, provided by the members of the Bogota Group. Colombia and Brazil will provide $80 million; Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela will provide $20 million; Guatemala [as heard], Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica will provide $10 million. [figures as heard]

Altmann Ortiz added that the fund will be able to operate very well and recalled that it was first organized 18 months ago and has nearly doubled.

COMMERCE SECRETARY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH PRC

PY091608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Government believes that it has virtually accomplished its principal task of seeking to obtain a wider opening of the Chinese market for Argentine manufactured products, and now it intends that Argentine businessmen should busy themselves in the future with gaining positions, in competition with other exporting countries.

Commerce Secretary Alejandro Estrada said that "the Chinese market is visited by all the businessmen of the world. Here we have to compete with Japanese, Germans, French, Swedes.... There is no preference here for anyone; here it is a question of quality and price and business ability."

The official asserted that "the talks have been very frank, and prospects for Argentine trade with China are very favorable." But he observed that "the basic thing will now be for the economic operators--our businessmen--to come here."

Estrada implicitly defined responsibilities when he assigned to businessmen the task of traveling the road which the presidential mission has tried to open. When asked if Argentine businessmen would be in a position to compete on the Chinese market with businessmen from the developed countries, he replied that it was necessary to modernize production structures in order to be able to join the race. He said that a challenge of this type would not give immediate results, and that it was a priority that Argentine companies busy themselves with entering the Chinese market by modernizing their production methods. Estrada did not say how long he estimated it would take for the companies to be able to modernize their production methods.

The secretary pointed out that Videla's mission has not been one of trade but has been essentially political. "It should not be expected that the visit by a president should be like a salesman's visit," he said. Argentine trade with China amounted to sales totaling $200 million at the end of 1979, an amount much higher than that of Chinese exports to Argentina, which totaled $12 million.

The financial agreement signed on 4 June by which Argentina will grant credits of $300 million will allow the sale of ships to China for which the terms of payment can be extended up to 10 years. The terms of payment for capital goods may be extended up to 8 years. Argentina may be able to export capital goods, "turn-key" industrial plants, various technical services and infrastructure projects. Estrada believes that "this is going to strengthen even more the ties with China, and it will above all give Argentina the possibility of an even greater access to the Asian area for its manufactured products, an area in which trade relations were previously concentrated exclusively on Japan.

"The political objectives are predominant on this trip, but the economic objectives have not been left out, and in any case they are considered to be an efficient way of strengthening the former."

In his talks with Hua Guofeng, President Videla has stressed the evolution of Argentina's manufactured goods in the industrial sector, and he has described national technological advances that could possibly be applied in the PRC. China is currently undertaking a modernization program in the agricultural and industrial sectors, among others, and Argentina has the possibility of operating in them.

ARMED FORCES SUBMIT PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

PY100435 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Through a document released by all the commanders, the armed forces have proposed the postponement of the elections for at least 1 year.

At a press conference held a little more than 1 hour ago, the commander of the Bolivian Air Force read the document which was called a historical proposal of the armed forces to the Bolivian people. Let us hear now the words of Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira.

[Begin Bernal recording] The armed forces' proposal to the Bolivian people:

Concerned about the national future, we have agreed that we are experiencing a decisive moment in our history, and we declare that the decision we made today will affect the future of several generations. This is the moment when we can solve many problems and build a reasonable future, or fall into a regressive course of crisis which is threatening to continue even after the elections.

Aware of the destiny which is indissolubly tied to the country, the national armed forces have decided to present a historical document which could solve the crisis and also save the current democratic process a formula which may reconcile the real interests of the fatherland with democratic system we desire, because we feel that we are not looking for a democracy which is imposed on Bolivia, but a democracy designed for Bolivia, an authentic system free of any foreign domination.

We propose to the nation, and urge the national institutions, the postponement of the elections for a period of at least 1 year. We have made this decision on consideration of the following reasons emanating from the current situation:

1. The general opinion, even of those prominent supporters of the upcoming elections, is that the conditions for this event are filled with doubts and uncertainties. The elections and their results will only be a form of extending the crisis.

2. The economic and other problems are dangerously growing. Facing this situation demands a period of time to get away from the whirlpool and channel the country's potentials to (?overcome) all these problems. By virtue of their own nature, the elections unfortunately are essentially competitive and consequently disruptive to joint action and to the national unity. This is the moment when we need to be united because the elections do not contribute to the work which the country must carry out to overcome poverty and dependency.

3. The hasty pace experienced during the last few months has not allowed the preparation of works seeking a lasting and reliable democratic process.

The ineffectiveness which has caused the failure of the two previous elections still prevails:

A. It has been impossible to prepare a statute which may make the activity of political parties more reasonable.

B. There has not been enough time to clarify our ideology based on the scientific knowledge of our reality and of the surrounding international environment.

C. The electoral law and its implementation present some defects which may diminish the authenticity of the elections.

D. The Electoral Court lacks the necessary time and the means to allow the realization of just elections free from substantial errors.

E. Some political trends have already warned against possible electoral frauds.

Briefly, the Bolivian people are passively participating in a political event which could be more harmful than beneficial for Bolivia. [end recording]

WASHINGTON POST REPORTER ARRESTED OVER ARTICLE

PY100344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz 9 Jun (AFP)--Journalist Charles Krause, who works for the U.S. Washington POST newspaper was arrested for 5 hours by the Bolivian Army today.

Krause was taken to the army's intelligence service headquarters for "a friendly talk regarding the item sent to the Washington POST on an imminent coup d'etat in Bolivia."

The aforementioned U.S. journalist had written an article, including an interview with the U.S. ambassador in La Paz which determined that Ambassador Marvin Weissman would be declared "persona non grata" by the Bolivian Armed Forces. It was reported that Krause was released after a military questioning.

II CORPS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY100356 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] At about 1900 our correspondent in Santa Cruz (Felipe Calimontes) telephoned us and reported the following:

[Begin recording] [(Calimontes)] An important document has been released by the II Army Corps here in Santa Cruz. This morning we were told that the document would be released between 1800 and 1815. The public relations officer of the II Army Corps has read the following document which we now transmit to our friends at Radio Fides. Because of its importance we give the full text:

[Unidentified voice] Communique by the II Army Corps has taken the firm and unyielding stand of requesting from the armed forces headquarters that U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman be declared persona non grata through diplomatic channels. The armed forces headquarters in fact asked the president to make that declaration. However, despite the firm opposition of the armed forces, backed by all the citizenry, the executive branch has issued declaration in which it ambiguously presents a vacillating and unworthy determination. Basically it does not say anything whatever. The only thing it shows is humiliating conduct toward those whom the president has called "protectors." In view of this situation and to safeguard the dignity and respect our fatherland deserves, the commanding general, officers and noncommissioned officers of the Santa Cruz Garrison strongly and unwaveringly maintain their request that Ambassador Marvin Weissman immediately leave the country.

The II Army Corps fully confirms that one of its principal duties is that of defending the sovereignty [words indistinct] of the Bolivian state, in this case sullied by U.S. imperialism.

The executive branch has scorned the voice of the whole citizenry which supported the request of the armed forces, which rejects President Carter's interventionist policy. Because of all this [words indistinct] we expect and demand that the indolent conduct of the executive branch be changed within the next few hours. In the meantime, the II Army Corps has decided to maintain itself in a state of emergency until Mr Marvin Weissman, who has insulted the dignity of the nation and violated basic rules of international law, leaves the country.

Santa Cruz, at 1800 on 9 June 1980. Signed by the head of the public relations department, II Army Corps.

[Reporter] This is the full text of the document read by the head of the public relations department of the II Army Corps here in Santa Cruz. That is all. Thank you and good night. [end recording]

SENATOR SAYS MILITARY VIOLATING SELF-DETERMINATION

PY071557 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] It is the opinion of Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli that a clear-cut distinction must be made between the terms self-determination of the peoples and nonintervention in the affairs of other nations, in connection with the U.S. State Department communique on Bolivia's current political situation.

Senator Zamora, who is also the vice president of the Senate, has made the following statement:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] We now have reactionary elements involved in the very policy of permanent intervention in Bolivia's domestic affairs voicing their support for these principles. One can only wonder why these persons are suddenly speaking about anti-imperialism and self-determination.

We view self-determination of the peoples as the right which these people have to freely decide on their social, political and economic system, that is, to plan their own future.

In Bolivia's specific case, what does self-determination mean? It means, for example, the development of the current democratic process which will allow the Bolivian people to hold elections on 29 June to decide the future course of the Bolivian people by means of a free and democratic electoral decision. [end recording]

Zamora Medinacelli also said that it is impossible to accept the idea voiced by the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] to the effect that self-determination means allowing a group of military officers and civilians to decide the future of the country. This cannot be self-determination, Zamora Medinacelli said.

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] It would rather seem to be a position contrary to self-determination. The coupists are the ones who are currently violating the principle of self-determination. Struggling for self-determination means struggling for democracy and for the elections, because self-determination is the right which the people have to decide their own future. I wish to reaffirm that this is what the Bolivian people are about to do at the June elections. [end recording]

The communist leader had the following remarks to make about the principle of nonintervention:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] Now we have the nonintervention of the United States, or one had better say we have the attitude of the United States being viewed as interventionistic.

I would like to recall a very important fact. Throughout our history these very reactionaries, these representatives of imperialism in our country, have been the ones to always take advantage of imperialism to attain their own political objectives and goals, serving in turn the interests of U.S. imperialism.

Now they have demanded from U.S. imperialism support for their policy aimed at regaining control. This means that the coupists have demanded U.S. support, and the U.S. State Department communique simply stated that the United States will not support a coup d'etat. [end recording]

This means that the United States refuses to support the coupists, Senator Zamora Medinacelli added. He indicated that the Bolivian people reject intervention and have never accepted it.

With regard to the recently issued military document, Senator Zamora Medinacelli indicated:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] The military document merely protests the reluctance of the United States to support the coup d'etat, and they cannot force it to do anything. Now they have gone to the extreme of declaring those who refuse to support the coup d'etat to be traitors to the fatherland. Where do we stand?

The Bolivian people (?know) that at this point the duty of every Bolivian is to support the democratic process, to support the June elections because this is the right path for each and every Bolivian. We are in favor of the democratic process. We are not attacking the armed forces or any other institution. We are simply defending democracy, which will serve the armed forces as well. [end recording]

Support for U.S. Stand

PY100132 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, vice president of the Senate, maintained that a dialogue among the Bolivians is necessary to overcome the present political crisis burdening the country. He also said that representatives of the Congress made an assessment of the political situation of the country together with President Lidia Gueiler Tejada this morning.

The senator also referred to the attitude of the U.S. ambassador to this country who has said he is against coups d'etat, thus defending democracy. These were his words on the subject:

[Begin Zamora recording] Once again I wish to state our position in the Revolutionary Front of the Left. The important thing to us is to know who is supporting the democratic process in Bolivia. It is a process imposed by the Bolivian people and has the broadest popular support. Any person and any government or organization which gives support to the Bolivian people in defense of the democratic process has the sympathy of the Bolivian people. In the same way, any person who fights this process, who is plotting and trying to restore (?dictatorship) is undoubtedly repudiated by the Bolivian people. Our position is clear: One is for the democratic process or against it, regardless of whether he is American, Chinese or Latin American; it does not matter who opposes this democratic process or who supports it. It is necessary to support the democratic process; and in this all Bolivians form a single front. [end recording]

MNRI CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY070040 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] All Bolivian political sectors have reacted against the recent statement issued by the U.S. Department of State which warns about an alleged military coup d'etat that will interfere with the present democratic process. All agree that Bolivia does not need paternalism of any nature, much less from nations which, like the United States, are trying to establish a kind of political colonialism in Latin America.

The MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] led by Abel Ayoroa Argondona has requested the government to declare the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia persona non grata. The statement issued by this party notes: In compliance with the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, the United States cannot make reference to the events in question in the terms it uses in its recent statement. Bolivia must, therefore, reject this outrageous interference.

The MNRI denounces the U.S. ambassador's open intervention in Bolivian domestic affairs made quite evident by the communique Washington has issued on Bolivia. It adds that this attitude is not within the framework of his diplomatic mission and is furthermore a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and dignity of Bolivia.

FSB MEMBERS DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST WEISSMAN

PY092140 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] (Jorge Castro), youth leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], along with a group of party members, went on hunger strike in the lobby of the morning paper EL DIARIO yesterday. He said that they will continue their hunger strike until U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman leaves the country. Youth leader (Castro) stated that the hunger strike was staged in support of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the party, Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros, who also started a hunger strike at the nunciature on Friday night. [passage indistinct]

(Oscar Gerenberger) the leader of FSB cell "L" also declared a hunger strike at the office of the morning paper PRESENCIA today noon with a group of FSB supporters, demanding U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman's departure from the country. According to FSB spokesmen, other FSB members are on hunger strikes in the cities of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Sucre.

Mineworkers Support Strike

PY100055 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] While the number of members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] on hunger strike increased in La Paz in a demonstration of protest against the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia because of his interference in the domestic affairs of this country, mineworkers in Llallagua belonging to the PSB supported the position of their leaders. A telegram received by Radio Panamericana says that FSB members in Llallagua and Siglo Veinte express their solidarity with the courageous stand of Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros who are continuing a hunger strike at the Apostolic Nunciature here in La Paz. The telegram also contains a protest against the open interference by Yankee imperialism in the domestic affairs of this country and a repudiation of the Department of State declarations and the activities of the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia.

LABOR, POLITICAL GROUPS PROTEST U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PY091526 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Drivers Confederation, CSCB, has decided to stop work from 1100 to 1200 tomorrow to protest the U.S. policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the country. The confederation, at the end of a national meeting, made this decision in a resolution demanding that the national government make a final statement against the U.S. interventionist policy which is threatening the country's independence.

The resolution also states that the government must declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata due to his open intervention in the country's internal affairs, affairs which are the exclusive concern of all Bolivians.

The drivers' confederation also supports the position assumed by the armed forces which, in defense of the country's sovereignty and the principle of self-determination, have bravely rejected the aggressive and insolent U.S. intervention.

Other groups in the country have in the last few hours stated their protest and rejection of U.S. Ambassador Weissman's attitude. The La Paz departmental committee of the Party of the Revolutionary Left, PIR, has rejected the U.S. State Department aggression and asked for the immediate replacement of the U.S. diplomat for being the number one enemy of the Bolivian people.

The so-called Committee for the Defense of the People has called on the people of La Paz to take part in a demonstration at 1600 tomorrow declaring Ambassador Weissman persona non grata.

PRESIDENT'S ATTEMPT TO CONVENE LEADERS UNSUCCESSFUL

PY091905 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The meeting called by President Lidia Gueiler for the purpose of getting political organizations, union organizations, members of Congress, university leaders, church leaders, members of the Bolivian Armed Forces and members of the police to reach an agreement committing themselves to supporting and guaranteeing the democratic process was hot held this morning because some representatives did not show up.

President Gueiler arrived at Government House at 0830 with the certainty that the representatives of these sectors were going to attend the meeting to discuss and resolve one of the most crucial problems currently affecting the country. The president's objective was to get the most representative sectors of the country to meet at Government House in order to study [words indistinct] to guarantee not only the forthcoming elections but the enforcement of a democratic process which has the support of the Bolivian people and their most represntative social organizations.

The only representatives who went to Government House were political and union leaders--who are members of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE--and members of Congress. Representatives of the armed forces, the church, the police and the universities did not show up.

After a fruitless waiting period, President Gueiler decided to meet with CONADE representatives, after which she presided over a Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet is certain to discuss the armed forces request asking that the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, who has been declared persona non grata, leave the country.

It is expected that after the meeting the government will make a more definite statement on this matter, considering that the previous statements have not satisfied the armed forces or political parties which believe that the U.S. State Department statement is an interference in the co ntry's internal affairs.

CABINET REPUDIATES ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT GUEILER

PY091341 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The members of the Cabinet last night strongly repudiated the attempted attack on President Lidia Gueiler by Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Colorados Regiment, last Saturday.

The members of the Cabinet expressed their complete solidarity and support for the chief of state. The Cabinet released the following communique:

The Cabinet, in view of the attack perpetrated against the chief of state, states its position to the people.

1. It strongly repudiates this attack on the security and authority of the chief of state and commander in chief of the armed forces and to her condition as a woman, as it hurts the feelings of the Bolivian people and discredi s the good name of the country.

2. It states, once again, its complete solidarity and support for the president and her administration and condemns this attack which compromises the mission and function of the institutions, threatening the legal order and the survival of the country.

3. It supports the immediate decision of the Military High Command to replace the attacker and try him in accordance with current laws.

President Lidia Gueiler will meet with leaders of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate this morning at the request of the Congress. According to an official announcement by the Congress, the meeting is aimed, first, at expressing the solidarity of the legislative branch with the president in view of the attack by Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Colorados Regiment, and second, to exchange ideas on the progress of the democratization process.

MIR Condemns Attack

PY092006 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 June 80

[Text] Leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, called the attack committed by a high-ranking officer against the president a cowardly assault. They expressed their solidarity with Mrs Gueiler Tejada over the attack which has created a wave of rumors among the public.

MIR leader Antonio Aranibar, who was also present at government palace this morning, stated:

[Begin Aranibar recording] We would like to tell the president directly, with all due respect and consideration, that she has very great responsibility, particularly to start a strong movement on the part of her government in defense of human rights, civic guarantees and the democratic liberties of all Bolivians. [end recording]

Assailant Indicted

PY091535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jun (AFP)--Col Carlos Estrada, who tried to assassinate Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler on Saturday, is currently at the disposal of the military courts, it was reported here today.

Military intelligence services are investigating the background of Estrada, who was until the day he tried to assassinate President Gueiler the commander of the presidential security regiment, the Colorados de Bolivia Regiment, which is charged with the protection of the president's official residence and Government House.

Estrada was relieved of his command by the army commander in chief and has been indicted by the military courts.

The exact motives behind Estrada's attitude are not yet known, but unofficial sources, whose remarks could not be officially verified, indicated that Estrada was involved in a plot in which, in its original plan, he was to have detained President Gueiler in her residence and thus start the coup d'etat.

The drunken army colonel decided on his own to start the coup, and upon not being able to detain President Gueiler, tried to assassinate her, but he was disarmed by an air force aide.

The fact that the Bolivian presidential residence can be easily invaded without the intelligence services taking any action has caused concern in various Bolivian political and government circles.

LECHIN OQUENDO WITHDRAWS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PY070254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In a long press communique, Juan Lechin Oquendo states that he and Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta regret to announce the withdrawal of their presidential candidacies on which the people and the organizations that support them have placed their hopes.

He states in the document that their withdrawal does not affect the PRIN-MRTK [Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left-Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement] alliance and, therefore, the people will be able to vote with the red and black tickets. He also charges the national Congress with being ineffective and notes that this problem can be solved with congressmen who, coming from among the people, are willing to work for the people.

He states that their slate does not just represent the people, but that its candidates, who come from among the people, have made a loyal commitment to defend the interests of the national majority groups.

Commenting on his candidacy, Lechin Oquendo states that the course taken by national politics in the past 20 days has changed the conditions prevailing at the time he accepted his nomination and notes that today it has become impossible for him to carry on the candidacy that his party supporters, friendly organizations and popular groups entrusted to him.

He then outlines the conditions and factors that caused him and Aguilar Penarrieta to withdraw their presidential candidacy, mentioning the division that took place among the peasantry as a result of the military-peasant agreement signed by some rural groups. He also points out the defense of the democratic process, the guarantees needed for the election and the lack of an atmosphere conducive to guaranteeing the forthcoming election.

PETROBRAS SEEKING INCREASED OIL SUPPLY FROM IRAN

PY091451 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] mission will initiate in Iran this weekend negotiations to obtain an increased oil supply. Brazilian purchases from Iran under Shah Reza Pahlevi amounted to 200,000 barrels per day but were reduced to 60,000 by the current regime. By conducting cautious talks, PETROBRAS directors are expecting to obtain a daily supply of 100,000 barrels without any demands in exchange from Iranian Government officials.

OPPOSITION LEADER FORECASTS ARMED REVOLUTION

PY072025 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The national president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMD], Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes, forecast an armed revolution in Brazil during a speech he made in Cuiaba.

The PMDB leader explained that this revolution would take place if the situation remained unchanged and if no solution is found for the problem of inflation.

Guimaraes mentioned other problems which must be resolved. Among them is the problem of salaries, and other problems which keep piling up without the government trying to apply some prudence to its actions, thus challenging the nation.

PCB'S SOARES INTERVIEWED BY EAST BERLIN PAPER

AU060845 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG on 3 June on page 4 carries an 800-word report on an interview with Jose Soares, member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], entitled: "Exacerbated Situation in Brazil; a Talk With Jose Soares, Member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party," in which Soares discusses the recent strikes and clashes between striking metalworkers and the police.

Soares notes that some 40 million of the country's 120 million inhabitants are looking for jobs, that 30 million Brazilians are living in dire poverty, that the rate of inflation in now 83 percent and that the country has almost $50 billion in foreign debts.

Soares continues by saying, "On the other hand, efforts are being made in Brasilia to boost exports even more in order to somewhat improve the negative balance of trade. In this context, new economic partners are sought in Africa, the Middle East and even in the socialist countries. This explains, Jose Soares said, that with respect to some important world policy questions Brazil occupies a more autonomous position."

Soares describes the growing strength of opposition to the military regime and refers to statements of the country's Catholic bishops in support of the Indians and poor peasants and against the sale of vast tracts of land to foreign companies, and notes that recently some domestic policy successes had been wrenched from the ruling military, such as the amnesty proclaimed in August 1979, which has also enabled thousands of communists to return to Brazil. Soares continues: "But this amnesty is only a limited one and in the communists' opinion has an ambiguous nature just like the other government measures. Thus, the current formation of four parties (instead of the two allowed to date) is intended to split the opposition.

"The PCB still continues to work under complicated conditions since the party as an organization still is banned. Therefore, Comrade Jose Soares stated in conclusion, the demand for legalization of the party is a most important concern in the broad democratic struggle in Brazil."

There is no mention throughout the item of party leaders Luis Carlos Prestes or Giocondo Dias.

NUCLEBRAS STORAGE SITE THREATENS CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

PY091812 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The existence of underground deposits of radioactive material at a site 20 km from the city of Itu in Sao Paulo State could contaminate the river which supplies water to that city. Itu's Mayor Olavo Volpato has been keeping this secret ever since the deposits maintained there by NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] were discovered by an engineer working for Itu city hall.

The people of Itu learned about the existence of these deposits through local newspapers published yesterday which reported a denunciation made in the municipal chamber.

The deposits are supervised by NUCLEMON [Nuclebras Monazite and Associated Elements, Ltd], a NUCLEBRAS subsidiary, which places 7 tons of radioactive material in bulk there per week. The state-run enterprise has not yet replied to the notes sent to it by the mayor of Itu.

JOINT STAFF CHIEF LEAVES ON VISIT TO FRG

PY091513 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff [EMFA] Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, departed yesterday for an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of the inspector general of the FRG armed forces (Jergen Brandt). General Rocha's return is scheduled for 18 June.

General Ferraz da Rocha is accompanied by his wife; his field assistant, Captain Lisboa; and Lt Col Pelozi, who will act as an interpreter. General Ferraz da Rocha yesterday boarded a Varig plane that took him to Paris, the first stopover on his trip.

General Ferraz da Rocha spoke very little and offered no explanation as to the "military objectives" he had mentioned earlier which persuaded him to accept the official invitation to visit the FRG.

Speaking to journalists a month ago, the chief of the EMFA admitted that his trip would serve to get acquainted with what the FRG can offer in the way of military technology, particularly in the area of data processing or computerization.

The Brazilian Government has just created a National Aerospace Defense System [SINDAE] after studies conducted by the EMFA. For the implementation of this system, the armed forces will have to acquire data processing equipment and terminals for radar interconnections, in addition to other sophisticated equipment which is not manufactured in Brazil. Since the SINDAE implies the unification of the army, air force and navy defense systems, the FRG experience in this regard could be of interest to General Ferraz da Rocha. However, despite the insistance of journalists, General Ferraz da Rocha avoided giving any explanation of the "military objectives" of his trip to the FRG.

CARDINAL SILVA SAYS POPE TO DECIDE 'SOON' ON BEAGLE

PY091459 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A cardinal has announced that the pope will very soon release his pronouncement on the southern conflict.

During a day in Santiago dedicated to prayers for peace, Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez said that the pope will make an announcement in the near future on the mediation question.

GDR PAPER CARRIES CORVALAN ARTICLE ON OPPOSITION UNITY

AU041410 East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 22/80 in German pp 25-26

[Text] An article by Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH], is being illegally disseminated among the communists and democratically minded circles of Chile. Under the heading "Pinochet and His Dictatorship Will Founder," Corvalan analyzes the process underway in his country towards unification of the patriotic forces for the toppling of the fascist regime and a return to democracy in Chile. HORIZONT publishes excerpts from this article:

The opposition in Chile is fighting fascism on all fronts, it is making progress in the coordination of its forces and at the same time it is leading an in-depth discussion on the future of our country within its own ranks.

The question is raised in all classes and strata of the society as to what comes after fascism, which social order and which political regime will be erected, which program of social changes shall be implemented.

The questions on Chile's future must not be analyzed in a subjective way. Their correct solution requires an exact analysis of the past and present of the country, its individual social and political components, the main contradicitions, the requirements of the social development and the features of the historical era mankind is living in at the moment.

Chile needs a new democratic and national order for the people, one which benefits and promotes those changes resulting from the objective demands of social progress.

What can people do in the case of a fire other than extinguish it altogether? In the countries of Europe subjected to Hitlerite fascism, those who loved the freedom and sovereignty of their fatherland united to struggle. Everything was subordinated to the goal of liberating the peoples from oppression. The PCCH, too, has left no stone unturned since the fascist military coup of September 1973 to unite all Chileans who advocate democratic conditions.

Social manifestations, however, follow their own logic. Not everybody involved lets himself be guided by reason. Some time had to pass before the words of the communists in the country found greater acceptance and antifascist unity began to manifest itself. The bestiality of fascism and the catastrophic results of its policy first had to emerge clearly. The political forces had to realize that fascism moved from attacking the Popular Unity [UP] to attacking all democratic circles, and that the hopes placed in U.S. President Carter were fallacious.

Today, objective conditions exist for the creation of a movement encompassing the various classes and strata whose progressive and national interests and emotions were trodden underfoot by the dictatorship.

The fascist policy of oppression aims among other things at introducing starvation wages in order to boost the surplus value of the capitalists--that is to say exploitation. This goal is also served by measures aimed at creating a large number of unemployed in Chile in order to blackmail the working people, at abolishing the laws governing the protection of mothers, limiting leave of absence from work in connection with birth, employing young people at 60 percent of the normal wage, curtailing the employer's share in social insurance and abolishing many other social achievements.

The working class suffers most of all under fascism. But other strata of the population, too, have fallen victim to the fascist policy which serves exclusively the international financial circles and imperialist monopolies. In order to arrive at its goal, fascism does not shrink from dealing the death blow to part of national industry. The reduced customs tariffs triggered an import boom of goods of all kinds, with which the products produced in Chile were unable to compete. This led to shutdowns or decreased production in the metallurgical, electronics and textiles industry, ruined the sugar industry and had a negative effect on the automobile industry, in short, the country's entire industrial and agricultural production suffered.

The concentration of capital in the hands of a minute group of speculators aggravates the social contradictions and clashes of interest between this group and international imperialism on the one hand, but also between the various nonmonopolistic capitalist strata on the other. Many who belong to those circles are trying to make ends meet by way of other transactions. Influenced by the bourgeois ideology, however, they nevertheless support the dictatorship and continue to believe in the success of the present economic policy. There are, however, many employers in industry, transport, commerce and agriculture, who no longer agree with this economic model and who realize that change is necessary. The few productive investments, the insufficient use of the existing industrial capacities, the lacking of competitiveness of basic agricultural products with imported goods, the high unemployment rate, the pauperization of large sections of the population, the balance of payments deficit and the increasing foreign indebtedness aggravate the structural crisis in Chile, promote a general disenchantment among the people and cause the majority of the population to question the regime's economic policy. The systematic violation of human rights, the wantonness which has become a form of government and the crimes of the DINA-CNI secret police are abhorred by the democratic majority in the country.

The will for unity of the "cut" trade union federation is still alive. Therefore, great significance is to be attached to the struggles led jointly by the National Trade Union Coordination Committee, the Unity Front of the Working People, the Confederation of Private Employees, the group of "the ten", and occasionally also by UNTRACH [not further identified] federations. They are an expression of the victory of unity over the cleavage desired by Pinochet, and open the possibility for the working people to at least make up for some of the reverses suffered. Moreover, the struggles are directed immediately against the regime, against its so-called economic model and the oppressive practices it employs. The workers class therefore constitutes the backbone of the antifascist movement and creates the prerequisites for rallying the majority of Chileans around it.

It is in the resistance against fascism that the organizations of the people, the functionaries and members of the various antifascist and nonfascist parties recognize what unites them, who is their common enemy. It is in this resistance that they enter new relations with each other and finally coordinate their efforts and act jointly. This process is assuming increasing significance. The great task is to energetically promote this process. Naturally this task is not easy to solve. There are contradictions within the people themselves, and different ideological, political and class trends become apparent. Some people are bogged down in preconceived anticommunist ideas. Moreover, imperialism is interfering in our internal affairs; it supports the Pinochet regime and tries to prevent the people's developing struggle from jeopardizing its interests.

Under these circumstances some opposition circles are not ready to unite with all democratic forces; they accept or promote unity only with some of these forces. At the same time they try to force others to abandon positions of principle, and to nail the revolutionary parties down to a capitalist development. There are also forces among leftist circles which take up sectarian positions. They are not ready to reach an understanding with the overall opposition, but only to unite with part of the Christian Democratic Party. They advocate the view that unity with the entire party would spell out reconciliation with the bourgeoisie--with those circles who have contributed in one way or another to the toppling of the people's front government--and that it would bring into question the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The struggle for unity of the people requires consistent and steadfast work by thousands of Chileans who let themselves be guided by a clear and correct orientation. In order to progress on the path of antifascist unity, it is especially necessary to place the most urgent economic, social and political demands of the masses in the foreground. Moreover the organizations of the people must be activated and the formation of such organizations must be promoted all over the country in order to organize the struggle with concrete goals, to imbue it with life and coordinate it.

This shows how important is the creation of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, the Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Young People and other bodies are which united the democrat forces irrespective of differences.

The policy of the PCCH is directed first and foremost at the unity of the workers class. This is the most important social force, not only in terms of numbers, but it is also an irreplacable component of material production. It possesses a high degree of organization, it is very conscious and disciplined. Its present and future aims correspond fully to the interests of the majority of the people.

All these facts show that the action of the workers class is of decisive importance. In this spirit our strivings aim at the continuous raising of the political-ideological level of the workers class. In this we are guided by the principle to have only one trade union in every enterprise, only one association in every industrial branch or services sector, only one trade union center inthe country. That was the traditional form of the organization and unity of the Chilean working people. Practice has shown that only in this way is it possible to wage the struggle for their demands and rights.

We are struggling for the unity of the youth and student movement, for the joint action of the women, the settlers, the farmers, the self-employed, the authors and artists, The small and medium-scale enterprises, irrespective of the fact that a corresponding variety of uniform organizations exists within these and other circles.

As far as the parties are concerned, we still advocate the Joint Action of Communists and Socialists and of all the other parties in the UP. At the same time, we advocate an agreement of all democratic forces.

The Communist Party opposes any policy aiming at the exclusion of democratic forces, whoever is pursuing it. It reaffirms that antifascist unity does not require anyone to abandon his principles, but that is suffices to put the joint goals in the foreground. It emphasizes that, in view of fascism in Chile, it is not the past, but the present attitude of parties and peoples which must be considered. The Communists advocate dialog with all democratic parties and not only with individual circles of them. We hold the view that unity in the rank and file is decisive, but we also attribute corresponding significance to dialog and understanding among the party leaders. The party is convinced that the dictatorship of the working class cannot be achieved either by well-phrased statements or by naive demands, but only in the struggle itself, in the continuous striving for the correct interpretation of the concrete interests of the majority of the population.

The UP was created a decade ago. For 7 years now the people's front has been subjected to ferocious attacks by the regime. Those who had sounded its death knell were guided by wishful thinking and not by reality. The mutual understanding among the parties belonging to it is conducive to the necessity to unite, especially for the most conscious forces in the struggle for the people's interests. Significant qualitative progress has been achieved in the UP's work since the coup. The parties and organizations united in it are guided by arreliably antifascist orientation. The UP has drawn up a generally valid strategic party line which essentially consists in reliably defining the ultimate goal, i.e., socialism. In its documents it has analyzed the necessary stages and the character of the present struggle and has developed a far-reaching policy of alliance. Its member parties and many individual fighters have furnished valuable contributions enriching this party line.

This naturally does not mean that we should overlook the shortcomings of yesterday and today in the UP's work and less so the symptoms of cleavage threatening it. But we do advocate the overcoming of all problems by sincere and fraternal discussions.

It has become an established fact in the meantime that the UP, the Chilean left, represents a strong force with which the ruling circles already have to reckon now and even more so in the future.

The Christian Democrats represent another important factor in internal politics. The party exerts influence on the medium strata and even among the workers. But all the divergencies with that party do not prevent us from recognizing that many of its members, men, women and young people, courageously oppose fascism.

Thus the following question arises: Will there be new disputes between the Christian Democrats and the UP parties because of the struggle for greater influence among the masses and for the separate winning of political power? This is within the range of possibilities. But there are also preconditions that would permit this dispute to be toned down and would permit us to concentrate on the necessity to agree on the common goals.

Disputes would only lead to quarrel and strife among the democratic forces benefitting the reactionaries in any event.

We advocate a dialogue between the UP and Christian Democrats, the reunification of all democratic, civilian and military forces. It would be fatal not to strive for a possible understanding. This very moment the common enemy is trying to rally its forces in order to secure or usurp power and continue to force a reactionary policy on the country, albeit with different means. The people would master such a situation in the long run. But it is the duty of all democratic circles to create this unity and not permit it to be undermined.

We have stated already that there are preconditions in Chile for a strong antifascist movement, for a broad alliance of all democratic forces. Joint action will help to bring together the views of those democratic forces regarding the institutional system and a minimal program in the economic and social field for the time after fascism. It would be of utmost importance to deepen, specify in detail and further develop these points.

No agreement has been reached so far on the question of a coalition government. The Christian Democratic leadership rejects such a government. It does not want to form a government with the UP, let alone with the Communist Party. This is an attitude which seems inflexible, attributable to certain class interests, or based on the assumption that no government must be formed in Chile which could displease the United States or the highest military leadership.

It is an attitude that takes no account of the peoples' militant strength or today's changed world situation. The case of Nicaragua is an especially telling example. The United States, like in Iran, threw in its lot with the oppressive ruler, but since all the democratic forces of Nicaragua--headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front--rose against him and his dictatorship, the weapons of imperialism did not succeed in smashing them. The United States suffered an unprecedented political defeat within the Organization of American States. The aid granted to the Nicaraguan people and their government by most of the nations and governments of Latin American and the Caribbean is characteristic of the new situation.

A government without the participation of the UP or the Christian Democrats would not be representative enough and not stable and active enough to meet the requirements of the situation in Chile. By striving for an agreement which includes the formation of a strong government, we prove our consistency in the question of democracy and struggle for what in our view is the best for our people and our country. There is no need to be a clairvoyant in order to grasp the size of the future tasks and also the impact and the force the demands of the masses will assume. No government can successfully tackle the problems and tasks arising in which the people or great parts of it are not represented.

We communists are striving for political power in alliance with all democratic forces, without necessarily participating in any government. As realistic politicians we moreover reckon with different situations and are ready to support anything serving the people's interest. We will not lose sight of the most important aim of the present, the smashing of fascism in Chile. We are ready for agreements even if they should only pursue this one goal.

However, being ready for a realistic assessment of the situation does not imply the abandoning of our convictions and our political views. We shall advocate the shaping of a democratic and representative government in the future, too, and we believe that ultimately the Chilean people must decide on it.

Even if the future balance of forces should take an unfavorable course for us and a government should come about after the overthrow of the dictatorship which would be different from the one envisaged by us, we believe that the UP could cooperate with this government in one way or another, naturally preserving its internal cohesion and its independence. But a precondition is that that government would pledge itself to a minimal program for the benefit of the working people. At the same time, the UP would continue to struggle for its own program and the formation of a more comprehensive government in which it would be fully represented. Today it seems possible to us to conclude a democratic compromise, leaving the government question aside for future consideration.

The broad policy of unity of the communists, or to be more precise the agreement between UP, Christian Democrats and all others advocating national progress, corresponds not only with our tactical line, but also with our strategic orientation. It is not a transition policy and is not motivated by the thought of creating an alliance born by the circumstances which we would utilize.

Since we communists always advocate everybody saying what he thinks, we declare that it is naturally our goal to establish a socialist society in Chile. We do not deceive anybody and we do not intend to do so. We reaffirm with great determination that this question today is not yet on the agenda. But nobody can dispute our right to have our socialist ideas and to fight for them.

We would like to emphasize that nothing could be further removed from our minds than to canvass for allies today with whom we will no longer want to communicate tomorrow. Developments will show that even circles who today oppose this social system will join socialism in the future.

Pinochet has repeatedly maintained that a representative democracy is useless since in reality it is only an introductory stage to socialism. "It would pave the way for something that would be equally as unacceptable as the assumption of power by Marxism," writes Gonzalo Ibanez, one of Pinochet's staffers.

Others assert that this "danger" can only be averted by a humanistic democracy or a "socialism" of the Scandinavian type, that is to say, neither socialism nor a fascist dictatorship. They think that in the last instance fascism opens the door to communism. Such a discussion is absurd.

In Latin America, socialism is the ideal of millions of people. The socialist society is the goal towards which all the peoples of the continent--some earlier, some later--are moving from the moment of victory of the inevitable anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchist revolution in their countries.

Under the government of Salvador Allende, Chile, too, was oriented to socialism because all attempts at social changes undertaken in the course of the last decades had failed to fulfill the people's requirements and expectations regarding a life without poverty and backwardness.

The changes effected under the UP government pointed out the possibilities for a new life. We have no doubts whatsoever that the working class and the people of Chile will again take this path, naturally along with the changes made necessary by the experience gained and the new situation created by the fascist dictatorship.

Socialism, therefore, is tomorrow's social order. Our people will arrive at it just as all other peoples still living under capitalism will. Neither bourgeois democracy nor fascism can bar the door to a socialist future.

BRIEFS

OIL WELL INAUGURATED--A new offshore oil well in the Strait of Magellan has started to operate. This is the fourth well of the offshore project being carried out in the Strait of Magellan. It is believed that the well will yield 5,600 barrels per day, increasing Chilean crude production to 36,000 barrels per day. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80 FY]

NATIONAL PROPERTIES MINISTRY--Lands and Colonization Minister Carabineros Gen Rene Alberto Peri Farstrong announced today that the National Properties Ministry [Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales] has been created and that this ministry will replace the Lands and Colonization Ministry. This ministry will apply, control and guide the government policies regarding national properties. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80 FY]

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY VISITS--Attorney (Roger Francis Hipton), Liberal deputy from Melbourne, is visiting Chile in order to learn about the country's situation. During his stay, (Hipton) has met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, acting Defense Minister Lt Gen Washington Carrasco and other Chilean authorities. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80 FY]

PANAMA'S TORRIJOS CITES NEED TO AVOID SPREAD OF VIOLENCE

PA072208 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Panama's strongman, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, appealed today in Cali to the presidents and chiefs of state of the American Continent to study the social situation of their peoples to avoid bringing the crisis that is being experienced in Central America to this part of the world. Torrijos arrived in Cali today aboard a private light plane which he has used in trips to Colombia. General Torrijos Herrera, who spoke only briefly with newsmen, reiterated that the official ruling of the Panamanian Supreme Court of Justice, which ruled out a plebiscite to ratify the Panama Canal treaties and which recognized Colombia's right to transit the canal freely, is proper and manifests Panama's desire for unity with the Colombian people.

Withdrawal From Politics

PA082115 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay has been on a tour during the last few days of Cartagena and Santa Marta and he will end his tour in Medellin. In the capital of Bolivar Department, he held a meeting with Panamanian strongman Gen Omar Torrijos, who announced he is definitely withdrawing from political activities. He said this during an interview he granted to the newspaper EL COLOMBIANO. The interview was published by the newspaper today. I don't even visit the National Guard, the commander of that military institution said.

PRESIDENT CONCERNED ABOUT NICARAGUA'S MARXIST DRIFT

PA080234 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today expressed concern that the Nicaraguan Government might lean even further toward a totally Marxist-Leninist ideology that will remove it from the natural sphere of the Central American democracies and that will create inadvisable and disturbing extremism for it and the American Continent.

In an interview granted to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, Turbay Ayala said he favors a Latin American study of the Nicaraguan situation with the objective, if possible, of assuring the survival of the government junta as a democratic expression and of guaranteeing that countries will support and help it. It certainly would be contradictory and counter-productive to lead the Nicaraguan government into a situation in which it would have to move in a direction which is foreign to America and inadvisable for our common continental destiny.

TURBAY SAYS TERRORISM FOUGHT THROUGH SOCIAL WORKS

PA092132 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Medellin--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here at noon today that the government is responding to the war that guerrillas and terrorists have unleashed against Colombian democracy with programs and works that have a broad social scope. The president said this at the opening of the Fourth [word indistinct] Law Congress which is being attended by delegates from throughout the country.

CALDERON CITES NEEDS OF OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS

PA071609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti today expounded on the suggestion that his country, fifth in world crude production, not exchange petroleum for dollars but for other products. In statements made on television, Minister Calderon, who presides over OPEC asked: "Why must we continue to be satisfied with an additional handful of dollars every year?"

"We must demand the opening of international markets" and use petroleum to obtain "the intensive industrial development" which Venezuela needs. Calderon Berti assured that by exchanging hydrocarbons for basic materials, his country may be able to guarantee, among other things, to obtain "very cheaply" the food that is imported in enormous quantities.

The nations "that offer us things other than dollars," the minister pointed out, will have effective guarantees of the supply of petroleum. "It has been fully proved," he said, "that more dollars for our petroleum have not made us richer."

"It would be a conformist attitude to think that conventional schemes are the best," he added, concluding with "there is a need to seek new options for selling petroleum."

Departure for OPEC Meeting

PA080421 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1750 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela will insist on the unification of petroleum prices during the OPEC conference which begins in Algiers on Monday. Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, who is also president of OPEC, announced this in a statement published here today. He left this morning for Paris, where he will then proceed to Algiers.

Calderon Berti stressed that the unification of prices cannot be considered to be an end in itself, which would thereby undermine the important role that OPEC should play in the international economic system. He indicated that the next ordinary conference will definitely approve all the technical and administrative details that will permit the operation of the OPEC NEWS AGENCY (OPECNA), the creation of which was proposed 1 year ago in Geneva. He added that the agency "will begin to disseminate news of the organization and its member countries this year when OPEC celebrates its 20th anniversary and on the occasion of the OPEC chiefs of state summit in Baghdad in November."

The OPEC president said that steps will also be taken to study Herrera Campins' proposal for the establishment of a "Third World high-level studies institute." The institute, whose creation was suggested by the Venezuelan president to the OPEC chiefs of state during his tour of those countries in February, would be sponsored and financed by OPEC. Calderon Berti explained that the Venezuelan delegation, which includes three other officials, will insist in Algiers "on the strategic role of petroleum as an instrument of development."

During his stopover in Paris, the minister will hold talks with the U.S. ambassador for the North-South dialogue. That meeting is viewed here as forming part of OPEC's efforts to advance its position in favor of reorganizing the international economic system through international meetings. On his return from Algiers, Calderon Berti will officially visit Spain where he will meet King Juan Carlos. He will also visit Mexico and Costa Rica. In Costa Rica on 15 June he will join the delegation accompanying President Herrera on his 3-day visit to that Central American nation.

LOPEZ PORTILLO VIEWS INDEPENDENCE, ECONOMIC POLICY

PA081252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed on Friday his country's independent policy and its commitment to help find greater international understanding.

During a news conference held at the association of foreign correspondents, Lopez Portillo restated the traditional principles of Mexico's foreign policy and noted that he does not want for others what he would not want for his own country. He came out in favor of a new international economic order in connection with the energy plan he advocated at the United Nations--where he suggested that energy be considered the common responsibility of mankind.

Lopez Portillo said that contacts between the developed and underdeveloped countries are facing a dangerous "stalemate," and he mentioned that Mexico has offered its impartial assistance to convene a meeting of chiefs of state of the nations participating in the North-South dialogue.

Along with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Mexican president is cosponsoring a meeting "so the problems of the North-South dialogue can be solved in an orderly fashion." The conference may be held in Mexico in early 1981.

The Mexican president voiced his support for democratization in Latin American. "We support all democratic efforts underway in Latin America, including Mexico itself," he said. He said his country has no right to get involved in conflicts in Central America but he voiced solidarity "concerning any aid we might provide in solving their problems."

Lopez Portillo feels that conflicts in Central America occur "due to typical problems of developing countries that stem mainly from their economic systems and somehow end up opposing repressive political systems." He said Mexico is not in any risk of falling into the wave of violence affecting several Central American countries and he noted that his country "has deep-seated institutions to solve its own problems."

He denied being pressured to increase oil production by the countries which he visited in May (France, the FRG, Sweden and Canada). He said his country practices an independent policy at all international forums because it thinks "it is more useful to be independent than aligned."

His upcoming visit to Cuba will be to reciprocate Cuban President Fidel Castro's visit to Mexico in May 1979, he explained. He noted the possibility of making a "technical stopover" in Bolivia at President Lidia Gueiler's invitation during a trip which he is going to make to Costa Rica, Brazil and Cuba in July.

Lopez Portillo said he was pleased with the courses of relations between Mexico and Spain, particularly their economic relations, and he stressed that his country is welcoming foreign investors who will make a contribution to the country and not just come to make a profit."

Havana Domestic Cites President

FL071435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had expressed great interest in his forthcoming visit to Cuba, where he will hold talks with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on world affairs of interest to both countries. [Paragraph continues]

I am interested in speaking to President Fidel Castro about our common understanding and in discussing the way to combine our best efforts at international forums in behalf of peace, Lopez Portillo said in a press conference in Mexico City.

The Mexican president said that the main objective of his trip to Cuba is to return the visit made by our top leader to his country last year and to discuss world affairs affecting the two countries with the Cuban chief of state. The Mexican president underscored that his administration fully agrees with the principles advocated by the nonaligned countries movement although Mexico is only an observer within the organization.

COSTA RICA'S CARAZO DISCUSSES C.A. SITUATION ON STOPOVER

PA081550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Mexico City--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said during a brief stop here on Sunday that Central America is the battleground of the struggle for the interests of the big powers.

The Costa Rican chief executive stayed 45 minutes in Mexico before boarding an Air France plane in which he will arrive in Paris today on an official trip. Carazo talked jovially with newsmen for some 10 minutes. He noted that during World War II the big powers found it was easier to settle their differences through others rather than directly. Carazo feels that (?this) is what is happening in the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean and, naturally, in Central America. He said this region is obviously his concern, adding that violence may erupt there any time. He stressed, however, that he is certain the isthmus will continue to be an island of peace.

A just government staves off violence. Democracy guarantees peace not only insofar as weapons are concerned. [sentence as heard] It also guarantees social peace, Carazo said. The dispatch from Mexico adds that Carazo said he sees peace in the future. If there is justice, if there are dialogue and logical formulas to solve everyday problems then there is peace.

When questioned about the problem in El Salvador, Carazo rejected a comparison between it and the situation that prevailed in Nicaragua during the months preceding the downfall of Dictator Anastasio Somoza. According to him, the problem in Nicaragua was a confrontation between the popular forces and the army whereas in El Salvador there is guerrilla warfare and terrorism rather than a confrontation with the people.

GROUPS DEMAND UN INTERVENE TO END SALVADORAN 'GENOCIDE'

PA100003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--A group of 82 Mexican organizations--unions, political parties and cultural and social organizations--has demanded that the United Nations intervene to end the genocide that the military junta is carrying out against the Salvadoran people.

In a document delivered to Danilo (Figueres), UN representative in Mexico, the United Nations is asked to denounce and demand an end to U.S. intervention in Central America.

The 82 Mexican organizations also demanded that the UN intercede for the release of Leonel Mendez Quiroga, philosopher Ricardo Sanayoa and Paula Leonor Pike who were arrested by repressive government forces and are being cruelly tortured in Salvadoran jails.

GROUP DEMONSTRATES AT U.S. EMBASSY OVER EL SALVADOR

PA070248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Christian youths in solidarity with the Salvadoran people delivered a protest note at the U.S. Embassy today for President Jimmy Carter concerning his support for the de facto government in El Salvador. The note sent to President Carter denounces his administration's intervention in the Central American nation warning him that any aid as well as any presence of his nation and government in El Salvador has been, is and will be not only a part to the Salvadoran situation but also one of the principal responsible factors for that nation's suffering.

A group of Christian youths and groups in solidarity with the Salvadoran people led by Catholic priest Conrado Sanjur and other clergymen today staged a protest in front of the U.S. Embassy over the virtual U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. The demonstration was staged at about 1200 but antiriot National Guard units were stationed near the embassy beginning at 0900 to provide protection to the embassy. The focus of the protest was to deliver a note addressed to President Jimmy Carter to ambassador Ambler Moss. The note stated the desire of the Christian youth of our country that the U.S. Government's support for the Salvadoran junta's repression should stop.

Ambassador Moss, who was not at the embassy, appointed a political officer of the embassy to receive the note from a committee representing the Christian groups. After delivering the document, the demonstrators staged a brief rally in front of the embassy during which Father Sanjur from San Miguelito and spokesmen for the solidarity committees spoke.

The protest went without incident and traffic along Balboa Avenue was not interrupted.

CANAL COMMISSION BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLDS FIRST MEETING

PA070208 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-12

[Text] The nine members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission on Wednesday concluded a productive 3-day meeting during which, for the first time, U.S. and Panamanian members together assumed responsibility for formulating policy and supervising the affairs of the Panama Canal Commission.

The board harmoniously approached its duty of directing its efforts toward the efficient operation of the canal during the period that the provisions of the treaty between the two nations are in force. The board is made up of five U.S. members and four Panamanian members.

Among the actions taken by the board are:

Approval of regulations governing the functions and responsibilities of the board according to the provisions of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty; election of Michael Blumenfeld, assistant under secretary of state for civil works, as president of the board; appointment of the members of the executive, budget and finance and personnel committees, as well as a committee for long-term improvements to the canal.

During the 3-day meeting the members were briefed in detail on the main aspects of canal operations.

D.P. McAuliffe, administrator of the commission, informed the board of important actions and decisions taken since the commission was established on 1 Oct 1979. The board praised McAuliffe and approved the actions with the understanding that measures taken with regard to canal improvements and important plans in the areas of maintenance, wage systems and matters related to the quality of life of the employees will be reviewed and studied by the appropriate committees in the near future to determine whether such actions need to be modified or adjusted.

Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo Jr. informed the members of the organization and functions of the Canal Commission. Walter Bjorseth, chief finance executive of the commission, explained the finance and accounting systems and Personnel Director Ronald L. Seeley outlined personnel programs.

Ricardo Varela, recently appointed assistant director for development of human resources, gave a special briefing on the training and development of Panamanian personnel in preparation for the year 2000, when Panama will assume full responsibility for operation of the waterway.

Board Chairman Blumenfeld is also chairman of the Executive Committee. Other members of the committee are: John A. Bushnell, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; Clifford B. O'Hara, director of commerce for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Ricardo A. Rodriguez, minister of government and justice of Panama; and Tomas Paredes, executive director of the Panama Treaty Affairs Directorate [Direccion Para los Asuntos del Tratado de Panama--DEPAT]. Except for the chairman, the members of the Executive Committee are elected annually by the board.

Edwin Fabrega V., director general of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, is chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee. Members are J.W. Clark, president of Clark Maritime, Inc., of New Orleans, O'Hara and Paredes.

The same four will make up the long-term Canal Improvements Committee. This committee will name its own chairman.

The Personnel Committee is chaired by Clark. The members are Roberto Heurtematte, (?distinguished) Panamanian businessman; William Siddel, former general chairman of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Paredes.

During the session Wednesday morning, the group also carried out preliminary discussions on a proposed code of conduct for employees of the commission and members of the board. The board decided to postpone any additional consideration of the matter until the U.S. and Panamanian representatives have had more time to adapt the rules of conduct to the laws of each country while making them acceptable to all members of the board.

The board appointed Michael Rhode Jr. as secretary of the Panama Canal Commission.

The next board meeting was scheduled for 21-22 July in Panama and the meetings of the committees were scheduled for 17-19 July, also in Panama.

Several Panamanian officials, members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, were appointed to various committees after the 3 days of sessions between the five North Americans and the four Panamanians who make up the board of directors.

Ricardo Rodriguez, government and justice minister; Edwin Fabrega, director general of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification; Tomas Paredes, executive director of Panama's Canal Treaty Affairs Committee; and Roberto Heurtematte and the U.S. members of the board have met with Panamanian President Aristides Royo at his office in the presidential palace to report on the work sessions between the Panamanian and U.S. members.

Analysis of Board Meeting

PA081929 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Initial Steps"]

[Text] The first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission adjourned Friday. In preliminary statements, some Panamanian members of the board said that it reached agreements regarded as satisfactory and, above all, what was described "as a consensus" for decisionmaking purposes.

As an initial step, the board elected its president. As was expected the person selected was Michael Blumenfeld, deputy under secretary of the Army for civil works.

One of the Panamanian members of the board said, without elaborating, that "salary scales and the standard of living of employees, which is regarded as the most sensitive area the Panama Canal directors must handle, will be reviewed."

Panama has officially denounced through its top-ranking representative, the president of the republic, the constant violations of the letter of the Panama Canal Treaty insofar as salaries, employment preference and the standard of living of the Panamanian employees are concerned. The labor organizations have also insisted that the same tactics used during the era of the former Canal Zone are now being used.

Therefore, public opinion is paying attention to this aspect of the problem which has arisen because of the delay in installing the board of the Panama Canal. The country trusts its representatives in this high binational body. It has faith in their capacity, intelligence and patriotism in performing their functions, which are truly sensitive.

We Panamanians are conscious that, because they are in the minority at the board, the Panamanian directors must negotiate and achieve what the government and justice minister, who is a member of the board, accurately described as "a consensus." We know from experience that we have always had to wage an uphill battle in our relations with the United States regarding the canal and that this case is no exception because the other party has a decisive majority. Any time this party finds it suitable to U.S. interests it will act as a closely knit front following indications from the Army secretary who, in practice and due to a unilateral interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty, is the top-ranking director of the binational canal enterprise.

We have learned that Panama scored an initial victory when it obtained a postponement of approval of the "code of conduct." As is known, the other party insists that the members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission show allegiance to Washington and not to Panama. This is an unacceptable position vis-a-vis the dignity of our nation, which regards this as one of the most humiliating factors in Law No. 90-76, otherwise called the Murphy law, which has been denounced by President Royo before the public as unlawful and unacceptable to our nation and people.

As previously noted, Panamanians trust the diligence of their representatives and their ability to defend our national interests. Priority must be given to a review of all action taken during the last 9 months. If we fail to clarify, correct, amend and make all such actions conform to the clauses of the treaty, to Panama's labor and social security laws and our national interests--or if this review is postponed--the other party may declare that Panama has accepted all impositions and turned them into rights, as was the case with the interpretation of the 1903 treaty and most particularly with the phrase "as if they were sovereign."

We also feel that a consultative commission should be named in order for the work of the Panamanian directors to be more effective. One of its obligations should be to conduct an exhaustive investigation into all orders issued by the U.S. Department of the Army in order to correct them and make them conform to the legal text of the Panama Canal Treaty and the Canal Neutrality Treaty.

We encourage and give an initial vote of confidence to the Panamanian directors on the Panama Canal Commission. We will be ready at all times to give them our full support in the struggle to defend Panamanian interests. We know that this will be an uphill battle but that we will overcome the obstacles in the end.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER'S CUBAN REFUGEE PLAN

PA081238 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 5-A

["Firing Line" column: "An Exodus, Provoked by Whom?"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago U.S. President James Carter issued a public appeal to Cuba to establish an "orderly" air or naval bridge to transfer to the United States the Cubans who want to emigrate from Cuba.

This is an attempt to halt the mass emigration which has brought more than 80,000 refugees to Florida from Mariel.

Of course, this "orderly bridge" would be subject to specific limitations, such as establishing that only those who have relatives in the United States can reside there.

The history of that exodus did not begin in 1980 but 20 years ago with the asylum in the United States of the Batista regime's torturers. Now Carter is worried about the entrance of common criminals and antisocials in his country.

Recently, Cuban residents in Miami and other cities traveled to Cuba and reached an agreement with the Cuban Government regarding measures for the departure from Cuba of former political prisoners and to permit the entrance to Cuba of Cubans who had left the island many years ago. As a result of this agreement thousands of Cubans returned to their fatherland and were able to see their relatives.

The Cuban Government repeatedly announced the release of the former prisoners but they were left with nothing more than the desire to rejoin their families, since the process of obtaining visas at the U.S. Consulate in Havana was everlasting.

President Carter's current appeal for the establishment of an "orderly bridge" for the Cuban immigrants is therefore a little strange.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO LEAVES ON 8-DAY EUROPE TOUR

Objective of Visit

PA080222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] We must improve relations with the EEC. The objective of President Rodrigo Carazo's visit to Europe is to establish a rapprochement strategy with the EEC. President Rodrigo Carazo will arrive in Paris on 8 June at 1500. President Carazo left for Europe, specifically France and Belgium, this afternoon. He will speak about education for disarmament and the establishment of the university for peace. Carazo was invited by UNESCO to give the opening address of its meeting in Paris at 1000 Monday.

Carazo told the press the reason for the visit to Europe is to establish ties with the EEC and to make his speech at UNESCO (?on world disarmament). I will try to establish a strategy of rapprochement between the Central American nations and the EEC, President Carazo stated. The purpose of this new strategy is that the EEC wants to have relations with various American countries, Carazo noted.

The French president will meet with Carazo and will discuss the opening of the Congress on Education for Disarmament. The French president will be accompanied by the political directors of the French Foreign Ministry. After appearing at UNESCO Carazo will go to Brussels to meet with the president of the EEC, Roy Jenkins. This is where our president will represent all the nations of Central America in an effort to achieve closer commercial ties. As a final leg of the tour, Carazo will go to Miami to hold a news conference. He then will return to Costa Rica after an 8-day tour.

Press Conference Held

PA100008 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo told the press today at the beginning of his 2-day visit that the Central American nations are victims of the interference of certain hegemonic nations that want to dominate the area.

At a news conference Carazo asserted that in Costa Rica we live in an institutionalized regime of peace open to economic and social progress. I wish to add, he pointed out, that our de jure regime has been for a long time the product of popular aspirations and the decisions of our people, who have sought these institutions as their path instead of domination by a group of persons.

During today's news conference Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo was asked if his country fears communist aggression. The president replied that interference and the fear of penetration are felt in Central America as in any other part of the world, without this aggression necessarily having to come from communism.

Rodrigo Carazo, who opened the UNESCO World Disarmament Congress in Paris this morning, is taking advantage of this private visit to hold a meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES HONDURAN OFFICIAL

PA100254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has met with the Honduran foreign under secretary. Here is Foreign Minister Calderon referring to the meeting he held today with the Honduran official:

[Begin recording] I had the pleasure of meeting with the Honduran foreign under secretary in my office today. He arrived in Costa Rica over the weekend on a private visit to participate in a meeting of the Christian fraternity.

He wanted to pay me a courtesy visit not only because Honduras and Costa Rica are friendly sister countries but also because of the personal friendship between us. We had a cordial talk this morning. Of course, we discussed the Salvadoran-Honduran situation. The possibility of a satisfactory agreement between those two countries is getting closer. I again urged those two sister Central American countries to make peace as soon as possible. [end recording]

COMMENTARY CALLS EXTREME RIGHTIST MOVEMENT 'FAILURE'

PA092235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL], the White Hand extreme rightist movement of Costa Rica, which does not have a good reputation, insists on becoming popular by fighting against us. We cannot understand why Urbina Pinto has insulted us today in a newspaper or why he wants to turn the small group he leads into something important. We do not care if Mr Urbina Pinto continues leading the White Hand of Costa Rica. He is struggling so that everyone will render homage to Somoza in Paraguay. The MCRL honors us with their insults.

As a movement, the MCRL is a failure. It represents the extreme right. Not even the sensible businessmen are rightists. Only the friends of Somoza want to isolate Nicaragua. Eisenhower's isolation of Cuba was the greatest mistake made by the CIA. Those of us who love freedom and democracy and who are businessmen in the business of social vanguard, with a desire to serve others and not to be served, are those who believe in the great [word indistinct] of history.

We are anticommunist, but we do not make a business out of it. We do not belive in the anticommunism of Somoza or the anticommunism of the MCRL. This anticommunism, CIA-style, is more dangerous than Marxism itself. We regret very much having to waste time fighting with organizations whose principles we do not share. We do not want to waste time fighting Somoza, the communists, the CIA, Fidel Castro, or the MCRL.

FREE COSTA RICA MOVEMENT NOTES COMMUNIST PENETRATION

PA062006 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Comment by Bernal Urbina Pinto, secretary general of the Free Costa Rica Movement, on Radio Reloj 2 June editorial--recorded]

[Text] The statement in the editorial of Radio Reloj regarding the Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL] are false and tendentious. We never thought a serious newscast would permit the broadcasting of that type of statement. To say we are an extremist group is a lie. This is with regard to what the editorial writer says: We ask him to prove such a lie.

We do not know what Radio Reloj interprets as the extreme right. If that tag is to be placed on those who truly defend the democratic system, freedom of the press, the social achievements of our people, the strengthening of the family concept, freedom of employment, our religious beliefs and the peace of our people, then we would not mind at all if the restless editorial writer calls us extreme rightists.

If Radio Reloj believes extreme right means a group of persons who have been able to honestly make money as a result of their work, we must say that although most of our members belong to the country's middle class, we do not believe at all that a man who has been able to make a fortune on the basis of sacrifices should be ostracized and characterized as extreme rightist.

If this were the case, that tag would have to be worn by the editorial writer himself, since he, on the basis of professional efforts, has a flourishing news enterprise.

It would not be right either for the newscast to continue running commercials for very prosperous national and international enterprises. If those enterprises are also characterized as extreme rightist, then their commercials should not be accepted by the station.

We are offended at the affirmations made in that editorial because (Ordoz) knows the most important leaders of our organization, and not recently, but from many years back, and he knows that we are far from being extremists. The charge that the MCRL is carrying on a campaign against the Nicaraguan Government simply because we published the political will of Cuban leader Miguel Angel Quevedo and a commentary appearing in the editorial section of LA PRENSA LIBRE is rash.

It is possible that the enthusiasm that the director of Radio Reloj feels for the Sandinist revolution does not allow him to see clearly what is happening in that country; that is, events that have not been invented by the MCRL but that have been denounced by important leaders of the Sandinist revolution and of Nicaraguan political parties, who have referred to the clear and evident communist penetration in that government.

The editorial writer should file his complaints with the Nicaraguan political leaders and news media making these charges in their own country and through international news agencies.

SOUTH KOREAN CONSUL SCORES DPRK ACTIVITIES

PA080413 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 8-A

[Excerpt] A note sent by South Korean Consul Chun Seun Hee to this newspaper indicated that the North Koreans spend huge sums of money in subversive and espionage activities in Latin America, particularly Central America and the Caribbean.

According to the note, North Korea intensified its espionage and subversion activities after the fall of General Somoza in July 1979.

It stated that North Korea maintains a large number of officials in its diplomatic missions in Nicaragua and Cuba. This number surpasses the average number of officials "commonly accepted for missions of this type."

The note added that "therefore, one does not need to explain why those North Korean diplomatic missions maintain so many officials--they are involved in operations along with local labor unions of many countries."

According to the South Korean consul's note, several North Koreans with diplomatic passports arrived in Costa Rica recently. "It is easy to surmise that their visit is apparently to establish contacts and to establish the groundwork for carrying out their operations. Their presence here will clearly not benefit Costa Rica's interests but it will help provoke certain disturbances in a democratic and peace-loving country."

The Costa Rican authorities have not provided any information in this regard.

EL SALVADOR

MEDIATION BODY ISSUES BULLETIN ON HONDURAN TALKS

PA090042 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 pp 3, 51

[News bulletin released by the Office of the Mediation Convention Between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras in Lima, Peru on 30 May 1980]

[Text] The Office of the Mediation Convention hereby reports the results of the talks held here on 28, 29 and 30 May by their excellencies the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso respectively, their delegations and His Excellency Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the mediator.

1. The foreign ministers made a detailed report to the mediator on the results of the direct talks held in the past few months between the delegations of the two countries in various cities, including San Jose, Costa Rica; Miami, Florida; and Lima, Peru. Agreements in principle have been reached on six of the seven points included in the mediation agenda.

2. Both foreign ministers told the mediator that the delegations have handled the delicate subject of borders according to the norms and principles of the mediation convention. To date, agreements have been reached to create an effective mechanism to solve this matter and to allow both delegations to make a detailed and thorough analysis of the border issue. They also made a special point to the mediator regarding the responsibility with which the full scope of the border issue is being analyzed, with mutual respect for the sovereign rights of the two states to find a worthy and equitable solution to both.

PAPER DECRIES U.S. AID TO GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA100331 San Salvador EL UNIVERSITARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Cleto di Giovanni, former CIA agent, mercenary and at present "consultant to representatives of the private sector in Central America" said recently that "one of the limitations of the junta is that it is supported more by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador than by its own people."

Meanwhile, William Bowdler, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs has said on several occassions that the Carter government fully supports the Salvadoran Government junta.

Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has also openly discussed his country's aid and positive attitude toward the junta.

We Salvadorans do not have the slightest doubt about the Carter government's attitude toward the present government. The Christian Democratic military junta is sponsored, supported, advised and abetted by the U.S. Government. Furthermore, if the junta, despite a permanent general crisis, still stands, it is due to the aid of all types it receives from the United States.

U.S. aid and support is given in several ways: militarily, economically, socially, and even in public relations and culturally. U.S. technicians have been sent to farms, institutions and government agencies. They dictate and supervise projects, plans and programs. The arms and ammunition for repression are donated by and the reformist laws are devised by U.S. citizens.

The reason for the total U.S. aid is simple: they do not want, they will not agree that any deep change be made in El Salvador to truly bring about a complete independence from imperialism and oligarchic interests. They do not want to allow an anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic revolution to be carried out in El Salvador, a revolution which would give the Salvadorans true independence. Americans are already worried about Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada and Nicaragua. It would be fatal for them if El Salvador were to follow the heroic path of the Sandinist revolution.

The United States is giving its full support to prevent the true changes that the country needs. Besides, if necessary, 'the aid' will turn into a military invasion.

The wishes of, and maneuvers by, imperialism are one thing; reality is something else. We are aware of the aid granted by the United States to the Shah of Iran, to Somoza, and to other military dictatorships throughout the world and we are aware how those peoples were able to overthrow not only the local puppets but their backers as well. The Nicaraguan people with one single blow managed to wipe out the economic and military aid that the United States gave for many years to the Somoza Dynasty.

Today in El Salvador the people are expressing their wish for freedom and their struggle for a better life without the exploiting oligarchy and without imperialism.

The Salvadoran people are completely opposed to the aid given by the Carter government to the junta because this aid means more repression, more exploitation and slavery. The Salvadoran people want to be completely free to dictate their own destiny.

The Salvadoran people are fighting and are aware that despite the maneuvers by the sixth member of the junta, Mr. White, the day will come when our country will be completely free and independent.

COLUMNIST SEES CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS AS 'VILE PROPAGANDA'

PA080111 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 2

[Jorge Pinto editorial]

[Excerpts] Yesterday we went by the U.S. Embassy here in San Salvador and saw a long line of Salvadorans who were trying to escape fascism and leave for the United States where, according to President Carter, respect for human rights is emphasized.

In the evening we went past that embassy again and saw people sleeping on the sidewalks. We were told they sleep there in order to be first in the long line that forms every day outside the embassy of the most powerful country on earth. The U.S. ambassador has made vibrant statements in support of the Salvadoran Government junta, which is trying to impose reforms for the benefit of thousands and thousands of cadavers, which is the gloomy result of this government's existence, which is in turn the facade of the traditional fascism which has ruled this country since 1932.

Have you, dear readers, gone by the Immigration Office? Would figures show that every month more than 100,000 people try to escape the horrors of this country, where murder has become a way of life, and where hospitals, schools and churches are not respected?

We have here the 6 May New York TIMES which states that President Carter is receiving Cuban refugees with open arms and adds that all this leads to the expectation of a warm reception. We, who every night see those people sleeping on the U.S. Embassy sidewalk, who see those long lines form every day, who see that crowd outside the Immigration Office, wonder why the great empire receives the Cubans with open arms but forces Salvadorans to sleep like dogs on the embassy sidewalk. Why are the victims of Salvadoran fascism, who outnumber the 10,000 Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy, not received with open arms? Or is Carter a liar who never really intended to fight for human rights in our countries? It is all propaganda, vile propaganda. Open arms for 10,000 Cubans; dog treatment for the 100,000 Salvadorans who want to escape fascism. Vile propaganda, and to think we once had great faith in President Carter.

SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY PLAN URGED BY VIEYTEZ

PA061844 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Commentary]

[Text] We listened carefully to Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez explaining to newsmen the main points and basic strategy, as well as the specific actions, on which the 1980 National Emergency Plan is based. We paid special attention to one of the objectives of this plan, which is to maintain the employment 1978 level and increase it to 310,000, distributed among the various sectors.

Minister Vieytez referred to the efforts being made to establish a close relationship between the economic and social development plan and the structural reforms in progress. According to Minister Vieytez, the National Emergency Plan can be implemented by reactivating the nation's economy, by increasing employment and by making use of already employed manpower.

According to experts, economic recession can be reduced gradually by putting the National Emergency Plan into effect and instead of having a 10-percent deficit, as expected, this could be reduced to 2.5 percent.

Minister Vieytez said this is not a miracle plan but that it could have good results if all the national sectors cooperate.

Radio Cadena YSU considers it to be its duty in the face of the difficult moments the nation is going through to call on all sectors to support the National Emergency Plan so that it can give positive results. We think that at this crucial moment, when the country is facing a serious situation, everyone should start thinking about the plan, not as a political solution, but as a way to contribute to improving the community. We must think about the plan with a humane and patriotic spirit.

Let us think of this small Central American country, to see how it can recover from its deterioration, so it can move forward along the path of progress.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ALVAREZ DOUBTS LEFTIST GROUPS UNITED

PA100117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (AFP)--Guatemalan Minister of Government and Interior Donaldo Alvarez asserted here that it is untrue that subversive groups have joined forces in Paris or in Costa Rica to fight the government established in Guatemala.

In an interview granted to the Costa Rican daily LA NACION, Alvarez commented on a report from Paris in which four leftist Guatemalan organizations announced their decision to work together at political-military level to wage a people's war against the dictatorship of Gen Lucas Garcia.

The communist plot will not succeed in Guatemala since the government and the people are solidly united in efforts aimed at development, peace, tranquillity and the possibility of a better life, said the minister of interior.

Explaining the reason why he considers the report that guerrilla groups have merged abroad false, Alvarez pointed out that there is a marked division between these groups in Guatemala and that these local rebel factions have a very bad reputation abroad. Therefore, he stressed that his government is ready to fight and disband any form of armed clandestine organization, no matter who or what is part of it.

Alvarez added that the organizations trying to destabilize institutions in Guatemala will be persecuted and destroyed in accordance with the laws existing in Guatemala.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Lopez, leader of the Guatemalan rightist National Liberation Movement, stated in connection with the guerrilla situation in his country that subversion is planned and financed by countries outside of the Central American area, which have been giving financial aid to these groups for a long time. Lopez announced that more than 100,000 men who sympathize with his organization are ready to support Gen Romero Lucas' army against communist guerrillas. In conclusion, referring to the alleged leftist union, the rightist leader said that even if they do unite, these groups are facing a people aware of their responsibility to the fate of Guatemala.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UPCOMING FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA071535 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--presumably live]

[Text] Central American authorities must standardize their views to build a fatherland in which we are all brothers without any discrimination, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said yesterday about the upcoming foreign ministers meeting to be held in Managua, Nicaragua.

He said the meeting is being planned by a special committee and that it is not possible to report the agenda yet. However, he said, it must be noted that the meeting is going to be held as was decided in another meeting held in March in San Jose, Costa Rica.

He said the global integration of Central America will be promoted. We must strive to achieve a fatherland in which Central Americans are real brothers in a spiritual context of peace and harmony.

He referred to another point agreed upon in San Jose which concerns the holding of periodic meetings of foreign ministers to review and analyze problems. He added that it was decided during that meeting to refer to all the nations of the isthmus, including Panama, as Central America--in other words, the terms Central America and Panama will no longer be used.

The meeting will be held in the Nicaraguan capital on 19, 20 and 21 June to establish a Central American bloc to handle the various problems being faced and seek common solutions that will benefit the entire area.

FOUR MINISTERS LEAVE COUNTRY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PA060441 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Four ministers are out of the country on matters of state. One is Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, labor and social planning minister, who is attending the yearly ILO meeting as Guatemala's representative. He is being accompanied by a team of advisers.

The agriculture, government and economy ministers are also out of the country taking care of business related to their respective portfolios. Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo left for Spain to attend an important assembly meeting on [words indistinct]. In Guatemala rust has been a major problem in the highlands. Valentin Solorzano Fernandez, [minister of economy], is also in Spain on an economic mission and he is also being accompanied by his advisers to analyze the international situation.

Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, [government and interior minister], is also out of the country. He went to Mexico City. Although this is an official visit, the reason for the visit has not been disclosed, but it is believed that it is related to internal problems both in Guatemala and Mexico and ministry matters.

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 'UNEXPECTEDLY DISMISSED'

PA092006 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Oswaldo Guerra y Guerra, Guatemalan ambassador to the Dominican Republic, was unexpectedly dismissed from his post by cable. The message states that he should turn over his post to Carlos Lemus Gallardo, who is currently Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador.

The change of command is to take place on 16 June, according to the former ambassador.

Oswaldo Guerra y Guerra said that his dismissal violates international agreements, because the government did not wait for the Dominican Government to grant approval to the new ambassador. He said that he is an opponent of the Guatemalan Government and that he will participate in the ranks of the United Revolutionary Front. He added that he was dismissed because he is a friend of the Dominican president.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST INVESTIGATION OF SOMOZISTS REFUSED

PA092113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Col Diego Landa Celano, Honduras defense and public security secretary, said today in an interview published by the local newspaper LA TRIBUNA that Honduras will never allow a committee from the Nicaraguan Sandinist government to investigate the activities of former Somozist guardsmen who live in Honduras as refugees.

During a rally held on 23 May, Nicaraguan Sandinist government member Tomas Borge said that they would request permission for a special committee to investigate former Somozist guards in Honduras. According to Borge, there are about 3,000 former Somozist guardsmen distributed in 15 camps along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border who carry out counterrevolutionary activities and incursions.

Landa Celano stated that "we have never received any request from the Nicaraguan Government and if we did, we would never allow the investigation because that would give the Sandinists the impression that our territory is theirs, and Honduras is a sovereign state."

Colonel Landa pointed out that only the Government of Honduras may carry out such an investigation in its territory and that up to now they have not received any request in this respect. Landa Celano also affirmed that the Nicaraguan refugees are under control in the Yusguare Camp located in the southern Choluteca Department on the border with Nicaragua.

When the Sandinist revolution was underway throughout Nicaragua there were about 120,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras but the number of camps never reached 15 and was much less along the border with Nicaragua.

TWO THOUSAND NICARAGUAN REFUGEES TO BECOME RESIDENTS

PA072218 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 7Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpt] More than 2,000 Nicaraguan refugees living in Yusguare, Honduras, will become residents with special permits in July. All those who violate the law will be expelled from Honduras to a country other than Nicaragua, Ovidio Navarro, under secretary of government and justice, has announced. The refugees are currently being trained in various fields so that they can participate in productive activities, since the United Nations will end its aid program at the end of June. The Honduran Government, through the National Refugees Committee, will reward the people living in the refugee camp--who number approximately 2,500--according to their occupation or job capacity.

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK DENOUCES FORMATION OF JOURNALISTS' UNION

PA090427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate in Nicaragua, has said in Managua that any effort to create a new journalists' association in this country would undermine unity regardless of who leads it.

Commenting on the maneuvers of businessmen and some journalists, Wheelock stated that the revolution provides freedom of assembly. He added that if several newsmen gather together and follow established legal procedures they can set up a union.

After noting the work done by Nicaraguan newsmen during the struggle against the Somozist tyranny, Wheelock said that the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua is the result of this whole process and that any divisive effort will be an indication of sectarianism and an undemocratic spirit. The Sandinist leader cited a recent meeting held by radio station owners and reporters of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise to create a so-called independent journalists' organization.

BTA INTERVIEWS PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ

AU061530 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 6 Jun 80

["On U.S. Pressure on Nicaragua"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--"The external pressure to which U.S. subjects Nicaragua interferes with the implementation of the plan for restoration of the economy of our country", underlined Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning in Nicaragua, in an interview for the "Round the World" weekly for international policy of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency. The interview was given to Mr Henri Savov, BTA special correspondent.

Under the nickname "The Mountain Tiger" Henry Ruiz was known as one of the most popular guerrilla fighter commanders and leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Dwelling on the situation in that country a year after the victory of the revolution, he stressed that in the political sphere it is characterised by the exacerbation of the class struggle. "The strata linked with the trans-national companies resorts to a special tactics--export of capital from Nicaragua in order to create additional difficulties for the revolution", said he.

To the question: "Will the deepening of the revolutionary process lead to confrontation of the classes affected by the revolution?" Mr Ruiz said:

"With the gradual change of production relations in favour of the state, I.E. of the working people, the danger of confrontation will be imminent and may even take the form of violent action. The government has set itself the task to solve the existing differences in a non-antagonistic way but it undertakes measures that the bourgeoisie will also obey the rules of the game", he explained.

Dwelling on the economic situation in Nicaragua, Mr Ruiz pointed out that the rates of implementation of the economy revival plan in 1980 are influenced negatively by the world crisis of capitalism, the galloping inflation--up to 60 per cent, and by certain internal factors.

He spoke further of the development of relations of Nicaragua with the socialist countries. "We got rid of a dictatorship and want to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples. Exploitation of man by man must be eradicated forever. That is why we stand with the forces of peace and progress, which are the socialist countries. Our strategical goal is clear, our principles are clear too", said Mr Ruiz.

Speaking of the present Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations, he underlined that they are only a prelude to a great friendship between the two countries.

COMMANDER CARLOS NUNEZ COMMENTS ON LITERACY, PLURALISM

PA070310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Direct line program with Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is [name indistinct]. I live in Colonia Centroamerica, K group 675 and am the mother of a literacy worker. My son has been assigned to San Andres in the Madriz Department. The literacy workers in this area have been harassed and my son has been threatened twice. I was there the last time this happened. The members of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] have been threatened in this community. A robbery was committed in the home of the treasurer of the group. I want to ask what kind of protection will be given to these brigadists since they have entered the [words indistinct] department and nothing positive has been seen. Other mothers and myself have had to go to this community to protect our sons. We want to know, then, what kind of protection is provided for our sons in those communities?

[Answer] Companera, you know what the literacy campaign means to us and you also know that in order to achieve the campaign's objectives we are willing to give our lives, if necessary, and also to give our lives for our brothers, our youth who are radiating Sandino's light throughout the country. However, since we learned that the literacy workers were being subjected to harassment, threats or attempts to create uncertainty and lower their morale, we have adopted measures to make the northern region the main focus of attention of all forces. When I say all forces, I refer to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the mass organizations, the Sandinist Peoples Militia [MPS] and the armed forces themselves. I suppose you have seen that during the past days measures have been intensified in the northern region of the country to systematically and increasingly organize the MPS in order to closely protect the literacy campaign. Also the Farm Workers Association [ATC] is getting ready to protect the literacy workers and areas where the campaign is underway. The army itself as well as the state's security organizations are working there and we can fully affirm that due to these efforts--possibly because of the parents' concerns and the actions of all forces--the harassing of literacy workers has diminished. In this sense, Companera, we are adopting political measures, regarding security, military and mass actions to guarantee the development of the campaign especially in areas like the northern region.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] from the city of Chinandega. My question is the following, Commander Nunez: What measures will the army or the Government of National Reconstruction junta adopt and to whom must one go when people falsely claiming to be from the army commit abuses against the people?

[Answer] The measures are contemplated within the same disciplinary regulations which govern the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS]. Until now, all those actions which have been proven in one way or another, have been definitely solved, condemned or judged through the military regulations of the EPS. This is the case even with the armed forces, the EPS, the forces of the Interior Ministry, the Sandinist National Police, the state's security organizations and the MPS.

As part of these organizations which defend the revolution, they are subject to laws, regulations and disciplinary systems which contemplate, as in the case of all citizens, the adoption of concrete measures which may be necessary to combat any outrage or incorrect attitudes, or as you say, the abuses which in one way or another a member of the armed forces may incur. This exists and if you review, let's say, many of the press reports, you will find in many cases the stern character of the EPS, which tries to fulfill its obligation with the people but at the same time tries to educate its members within a new discipline of fondness and respect for the people, in the civil as well as the military order.

[Question] My name is Gustavo Meneses and I am calling from Managua. What can you tell the Nicaraguan people regarding the statement made by Arturo Cruz Porras, government junta member, to LA PRENSA newspaper on 26 May, who said that Robelo is a great patriot and wants the best for his country? What can you say about this?

[Answer] Companero Gustavo Meneses, with regard to the statement by Arturo Cruz, we can tell you and our people that we respect Companero Cruz's statement in all its importance. He freely expressed his own views regarding Alfonso Robelo when he considered him to be a patriot. We say that we respect it, based undoubtedly on the revolutions' framework, and we cannot in any way be surprised, perplexed or frightened because Companero Arturo Cruz has made this statement. The FSLN has also expressed its own views and has had its own position with regard to Alfonso Robelo, and we are sure that several sectors respect us in this regard. But the main thing which must be stressed here is that this kind of opinion undoubtedly helps to show the pluralist and democratic framework of our revolution. The same right applies to a member of the National Reconstruction Government junta who has expressed his opinion with regard to a person he knows and we see no great problem in that. Perhaps we must tell our people in this sense that this type of opinion, like the one you point out, companero, is an opinion which the FSLN respects and observes. Undoubtedly, the expression of such opinions greatly helps to make known the various ideas and opinions which exists in the country's political life and shows how these opinions or statements are undoubtedly observed within the pluralist framework. This would be our opinion, companero, with regard to the statement you said was made about Alfonso Robelo. Undoubtedly you are already aware of our opinion and you might also have formed your own opinion which we are sure everybody will respect and listen to, companero.

[Questions] Commander Nunez, I would like to ask the following question: How does the FSLN consider the Workers Front [FO] and the Federation of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] organizations since in recent days we have seen that some of the members of these two organizations have been released? Also, what is the future of these organizations in our country's political life?

[Answer] The FSLN, on other occasions after the triumph, has made known its position with regard to the FO and the CAUS, although not with regard to the CAUS as an organization but with regard to what it considered the position of the CAUS leaders to be at the time. But, perhaps, one must consider each one separately. That is, the FO is an example of an organization which not only maintained radical positions toward the revolutionary process, but on many occasions due to these same positions, armed clashes resulted from the attitudes it adopted against the revolution and the sabotage attempts it carried out in sectors where it could exert its influence. These armed clashes were promoted or organized on some occasions by the anti-Somozist peoples militias which were organized by the FO, and due to these same positions, criminals who saw the FO as a way to harm the revolution, joined this organization.

Also, in the case of the CAUS, we have the existence of an organization with a sometimes economic [economicista] position, encouraged by its leaders and based on the workers' most urgent needs. At the same time, however--totally precluding the realities characteristic of the revolution--they tried to take advantage of the workers' real problems to achieve more important positions, to create anti-Sandinist positions and also to achieve strong positions within the revolution. In this sense, FO members have been released, which we understand is due to the direct action of the respective organizations and even to [words indistinct], but in this sense the FSLN maintains its positions until these types of organizations modify their attitude in practice. That is, the FSLN positions are flexible, full of a high unitarian spirit, and generous, if necessary, when it looks at problems, seeks solutions, or even accepts errors, but they are also drastic and implacable when unleashing all their strength if attitudes inconsistent with the revolution are maintained. Thus, the FSLN positions dialectically change to the extent that the organizations, within the spirit of national unity, assume their corresponding roles and strengthen and consolidate the revolutionary process.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES RALLY AGAINST REACTION

PA090001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Humberto Ortega, Sandinist Army commander in chief, said today that the Sandinists will solve the big problems left by the more than 150 years of oligarchic and Somozist rule within the next 15 to 20 years.

"We don't want to deceive the people by telling them that we are going to solve the problems soon and we don't want to create false expectations or illusions," the defense minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said. Commander Ortega spoke in the Jose Dolores Estrada Square in Nandaime, located 60 km east of Managua. A rally of organizations which support the FLSN was held in Nandaime "to condemn national and international reaction."

A rally supporting Alfonso Robelo Callejas, former member of the government junta and national leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), had also been scheduled for today. Robelo Callejas' party postponed its rally "in view of the harmful campaign being carried out in the country which creates an atmosphere which is not very conducive to holding popular rallies." Nevertheless, Robelo's movement announced that it will continue its mobilizations and the organization of the party at the departmental and municipal level.

In the mass rally which was attended by Rafael Solis, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Commander Ortega warned: "We will spend many years distributing the crumbs that Somizism left us, we will make many sacrifices but with those crumbs and with dignity we will build the new fatherland." The army commander criticized those who "say they are with the revolution but who are not within the revolutionary process." He attacked what he described as the "oligarchic families who still remain in this city (Nandaime) and who believe they are kings just because they have money." He added that "the workers' meekness should end and the oppressor and the reactionary should be defied."

Ortega indicated that the oligarchs should forget about taking advantage of the difficulties the revolution is facing to continue ruling as in the past. Commander Ortega told the workers: "We will get on our knees only to sow the earth or to take up rifles against the reaction and in defense of the revolution."

GRANMA REPORTS 225 REFUGEES LEFT MARIEL 8 JUN

LD091102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] In its column "News from Mariel", GRANMA reports that yesterday 225 antisocial elements departed the post of Mariel for the United States. At the time today's edition went to press, 34 vessels from Florida were in the port. One boat from the United States arrived yesterday.

U.S. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST FORT CHAFFEE CUBANS OBSERVED

FL091536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Policemen and soldiers thoroughly searched the Fort Chaffee military base and seized from Cuban antisocial elements lodged there all sorts of homemade weapons, whiskey and drugs, which apparently had been stolen at the base itself. Lt Col (A.T. Breiner) reported at the conclusion of the action that clubs, knives and other items with sharp edges--probably made out of window parts--had been seized. The officer stated that the soldiers had also found several whiskey bottles and drugs whose origin is not known. He did not elaborate as to measures adopted to avoid future incidents.

A group of Cubans residing in the United States protested the delay in processing those lodged there. Last weekend some distrubances and fights took place in Fort Chaffee for the same reason, resulting in tens of antisocial elements injured when the guards fired their weapons. In addition, the Carter administration has ordered that some 100 Cuban antisocial elements in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, be sent to the immigrant's confinement center at El Paso, Texas. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner (David Cofland)[as heard] said that the U.S. soldiers will be in charge of transporting the antisocial elements who participated in the Fort Chaffee revolts. It was also announced that some 700 other antisocial elements remain isolated in the base prison.

For his part, (Edward Garcia), deputy chief of El Paso border guards, said that the decision to more those accused of starting the revolts out of Fort Chaffee was adopted for security reasons. National Guard and Army troops thoroughly searched the Fort Chaffee barracks and confiscated several homemade weapons, drugs and alcoholic beverages.

For his part, White House spokesman Jody Powell announced that the Justice Department will initiate actions against those antisocial elements who have violated U.S. laws, including those who participated in the Fort Chaffee revolts.

Political observers recalled that the U.S. Government, despite the numerous denunciations made by U.S. progressive organizations and personalities, has allowed counterrevolutionary elements of Cuban origin, who belong to terrorist gangs, to act with impunity. Those gangs have placed explosive devices at the Cuban and Soviet diplomatic missions and, more recently, attempted to murder Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri.

CUBANS IN PERU REPORTEDLY PROTESTING VISA DELAYS

FL061214 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. State Department Coordinator for Refugees Victor Palmieri told a group of congressmen that criticism against the antisocial elements from Cuba in the U.S. could cause even stronger public reaction.

He added that the recent disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas,had been very damaging to the image of what are normally called refugees as well as to the Carter administration's handling of the problem.

Meanwhile, antisocials from Cuba in Peru continue protesting the difficulties created by the U.S. Consular Office in Lima in granting them entry visas for the United States.

Thursday's edition of the Peruvian daily EXPRESO commented that the anti-Cuba campaign on the immigration of antisocial elements does not make reference to the increased number of other Latin Americans who emigrate annually. The daily pointed out that in 1 year alone a larger number of people left Colombia and Paraguay than the number of people who have left Cuba in its 21 years of revolution.

It is obvious and unnecessary, the daily said, to demonstrate that Cuba is not going through a crisis. On the contrary, it is emerging from the alleged refugee problem even stronger.

U.S. DEFENSE SYSTEM COMPUTER FAILURE NOTED

FL091249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA today publishes in its international page an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE dispatch which notes that for the second time in 4 days the failure of a computer placed the U.S. antinuclear attack defense system on alert for 3 minutes, announcing an imminent Soviet nuclear attack. The Pentagon has admitted that a similar alarm was sounded last Tuesday due to a malfunction in the same computer, which was left in operation to try to determine what had caused it to send the false alarm. The Pentagon spokesman, Thomas Ross, indicated that the defective computer had announced an attack by ICBM and submarine-launched missiles.

This is the third time in 7 months that a Norad computer, located in Colorado Springs, has erroneously placed the system on alert. On 9 November an alert test tape was fed by mistake to a computer and transmitted, also by mistake, to the rest of the antinuclear attack defense system general staffs. Certain members of Congress and the General Accounting Office which is responsible for supervising the use of public funds, have asserted in several instances that there have been several malfunctions in the system of the nuclear attack control and alert system.

Meanwhile in London, the second false alarm in the United States, which placed the world on the brink of a catastrophe of unforesseable proportions, has been the cause for British parliamentary members to demand an emergency meeting of the House of Commons. Tom Dalyell, chairman of the Labor Party Foreign Relations Commission, said that the astounding occurrence--for the second time in 4 days a computer failure has caused the U.S. war machine to place the world on the brink of nuclear extinction--must be assigned the highest priority on the agenda of today's meeting, in which the government and the country's political parties will participate. He added that even Great Britain's economic and industrial difficulties are insignificant compared to this disturbing news.

GRANMA then publishes the following note:

In commenting on the unbelievable failure, which has occured three times in just a few months, the TASS news agency states that such Pentagon electronic mistakes cannot be justified. They could have a very high price for the future of the world peoples. It is a fact, GRANMA notes, that once more the engines of strategic aircraft carrying nuclear bombs were started and were ready to take off for the Soviet Union. World peace and tranquillity cannot depend on that kind of error. The repetition of the failure could place in doubt the efficiency of the sophisticated U.S. war machine, of which so much has been said in today's world.

Or what is worse, it could lead to suspicion that it is a case of an irresponsible test or psychological warfare to try to create an atmosphere of sleepiness in the defense mechanisms of other countries.

What is really true is that the absence of measures aimed at avoiding the repetition of such electronic errors creates an atmosphere of distrust because these errors take place under the umbrella of a government which makes every effort to obstruct the path toward military detente and world peace.

U.S. ORGANIZATIONS' SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA DECLARED

PA061738 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Many signs of solidarity with Cuba have been elicited by developments in our country in the past 2 months in the wake of incidents at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies, which several antisocial elements violently broke into, encouraged by the U.S. Government. The latter had devoted itself to welcoming as heroes those who carried out violent actions in order to go to that country.

These incidents were followed by the death of a guard on duty at the Peruvian Embassy. This led the Cuban Government to withdraw its guards from this embassy, which thousands of antisocial elements of all kinds subsequently entered.

In the midst of this, the United States announced a provocative military maneuver that included the landing of Marines at Guantanamo Base. Later on, the counterrevolutionaries carried out a provocative action at the U.S. Interests Office.

The Cuban people's response was forceful. Millions of people participated in two militant marches and in the most massive and combative 1 May celebration in Cuban history.

But solidarity with and support for Cuba is being seen even in the United States. In order to increase those signs of support for the Cuban people's struggle, the representatives of numerous organizations headquartered in the United States met recently at the offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, here in Havana, and decided to create an ad-hoc committee to fight the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

The final declaration of that meeting was signed by the representatives of the U.S. Communist Party, the Cuban Studies Center of New York, the Institute for Cultural Exchange with Cuba, (?San Francisco), the magazine BLACK SCHOLAR, the House of the Americas of New York, the Venceremos Brigade, the Antonio Maceo Brigade, the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, several other U.S. organizations and personalities and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, New York Chapter.

The final document states that the main purpose of the meeting was to analyze ways in which the U.S. people can express their disapproval of the Washington government's hostile policy toward the Cuban revolution.

According to the document, U.S. militarism has increased recently, a fact that becomes evident in its current policy toward the nations of Central America and the Caribbean such as Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The final document adds that they will not let Cuba once again become the scapegoat for U.S. political problems and condemns the economic blockade of Cuba, the resumption of spy flights over our territory and the presence of the Yankee base at Guantanamo. Our condemnation, the document stresses, is not based exclusively on humanitarian reasons but also on the interests of our two peoples.

The representatives of the U.S. organizations who met in Havana promised to spread the truth about Cuba in the United States and to organize mass campaigns to demand an end to the blockade and to Washington's hostile activities.

According to the final document, the formation of the ad-hoc committee is the first step toward bringing to an end the James Carter government's aggressive policy toward Cuba.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS INCREASED FUNDS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING

FL092345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Arnaldo Coro commentary]

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today reports the increased U.S. budget for the psychological war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries through the use of radio broadcasting.

The stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, managed and operated by the Central Intelligence Agency, this year will have a budget amounting to almost $94 million, in addition to extra funds made available by the U.S. House of Representatives unfreezing several appropriations in the current fiscal year.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcast their programs from studios located in the Federal Republic of Germany and both use powerful U.S.-made transmitter equipment of up to 1 million watts of power on long, medium and short waves.

The increase of the radio war against the socialist countries also is evident in the new budget of the Voice of America, the official U.S. Government radio station, which from $83 million [in the previous budget] has increased to more than $100 million in the current fiscal year.

For the CIA and the military industrial-complex, the use of radio broadcasting is an essential part of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns and, in order to implement these campaigns, they resort to all types of procedures including pirate radio stations.

PRAVDA notes in its article today that this psychological radio war unleashed by the Carter administration is in complete contradiction to the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs proclaimed by the Helsinki Conference of which the United States is a signatory.

MORA SAYS CIA TRYING TO REVIVE COLD WAR

FL100107 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Parallel to the aggressive escalation of U.S. imperialism against the USSR and Cuba, and, in general, against the socialist countries and progressive movements, the Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--is carrying out a secret plan to revitalize the cold war. This sinister plan, conceived by U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, utilizes various means and very especially the mass communications media--radio, television, movie theaters, news agencies, press--and direct diversionism by means of rumors and false news disseminated by its agents.

The newspaper GRAMNA in recent days published two articles by my colleague Juan Marrero on the radio propaganda of imperialism and the CIA, denouncing that this secret plan is being implemented against our country with the use of pirate radio stations and the Voice of America.

This campaign, which has been reinforced to fulfill the objectives of the plan, is similar to the one which the United States is conducting on other continents through the so-called Voice of Asia and the anticommunist stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty aimed at the socialist European countries.

The U.S. Government spends millions of dollars on this subversive work against Cuba and against countries like Grenada and Nicaragua, seeking to destabilize them with campaigns in which slanders and lies are combined with the criminal work of its agents who plan attacks and execute criminal sabotages in the Caribbean region.

U.S. President James [Carter] asserted in a news conference granted to editors of U.S. newspapers that he agrees with the use of journalists for espionage work in other countries. The current CIA director, retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, a short time ago authorized the contracting of foreign correspondents as confidants and agents.

In January of this year, the magazine COVERT ACTION revealed that the CIA employs more than 1,000 journalists in espionage work throughout the world.

In this campaign of lies, false news and cynically distorted versions of the facts, the CIA does not hesitate to use even pirate radio stations that broadcast from Miami and other areas in the Caribbean and make believe that they are doing it from Cuban territory.

To facilitate these plans even more, the U.S. Senate last week approved a draft bill releasing the CIA from its obligation to report its subversive operations to Congress. In the future, the CIA can undertake secret operations abroad without notifying Congress and without restrictions of any type.

Philip Agee, who worked for the CIA for 12 years and left it to devote himself to report its dirty tricks, refers in his book CIA DIARY to the three categories of propaganda handled by the agency--white, gray and black. He identifies these three categories in his book, saying that white propaganda is that which shows without disguise that it comes from the U.S. Government and is disseminated by the U.S. Information Agency, which now is called Agency for Information and Cultural Exchange. Gray propaganda is that which gives as sources organizations and persons which apparently have nothing to do with the Washington government. Lastly, black propaganda is that which is not attributed to any source or is attributed to a nonexistent source or even uses false material attributed to real sources.

All this is nothing more than one of the repugnant aspects of U.S. foreign policy, not to mention the attacks on human rights that are committed daily in the United States against blacks, chicanos, Indians, Latin Americans and other minorities and against all progressive U.S. citizens. There is a special apparatus for this and it is called the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Therefore, one must be alert and not be deceived by the maneuvers of the enemy and respond strongly to its sinister and aggressive plans.

PERU

BELAUNDE'S AP PARTY HAS MAJORITY IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY100150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (AFP)--The Popular Action Party (AP) led by President-elect Fernando Belaunde tonight gained control of the Chamber of Deputies after winning 92 out of the total of 180 seats upon release of the official vote count pertaining to Lima Department--where more than 30 percent of Peruvian electors live.

In accordance with these figures, AP will have 23 deputies in Lima Department (18 in the county in which Lima city is located and 5 in the other counties. The remaining 49 deputies from Lima Department are distributed as follows: 13 for the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA]; 7 for the rightist Popular Christian Party [PPC] led by Luis Beodya; and the remaining 6 will be distributed among four Marxist organizations (2--Workers Revolutionary Party; 2--Popular Democratic Unity; 1--Union of the Revolutionary Left; and 1--Union of the Left).

Now that the results of only two departments are pending, AP already has 92 seats; APRA, 52; PPC, 10; the Marxist Left, 10; and the National Workers Peasants Front (leftist), 4.

URUGUAY

MILITARY OFFICERS DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY061855 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Important news about the political and institutional future of the country was released today. This important news was released a few minutes ago in San Jose at the end of a meeting between officials of the central and departmental governments at which it was agreed to step up the development of the highway network in this department. Here is the report of our special correspondent in San Jose:

[Begin recording] The political parties will be allowed to begin their internal activities this very year and their public activities at the beginning of 1981. The next national elections, as plans stand at this point, will be held with a single candidate chosen by the two traditional parties [Blanco and Colorado]. These remarks were made here in San Jose today by Gen Julio Cesar Rapela.

In turn, the commander in chief of the army indicated that Uruguay is a very difficult country to manage, depending on both suppliers and clients. He said that the country must be defended and that the past generations have been deceived, but there is no desire to deceive the current generation.

Gen Luis Queirolo indicated that the national government is deeply concerned at the problems which are currently besieging the meat, dairy and fishing sectors.

With regard to meat, Queirolo indicated that Brazil has reduced its purchases and this will motivate the search for other markets. He said that a number of aids to producers have been discussed but it is believed that preferential exchange rates would be out of the question because whatever money might be available must be used to protect the local consumers, but not to subsidize foreign businesses which come to buy the meat.